

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## BRAZILIAN REBELS HOLD CITY AGAINST FEDERAL ATTACKS

Government Left Wing Forces  
Entry to Sao Paulo, Then  
Retires to Iparanga

## ADVANCE ON CAPITAL BY REBELS RUMORED

Provisional President Named—  
British Squadron May Leave  
Cruiser at Santos

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 24 (Special).—Reports from rebel sources today say that the federals failed in their attempt to take Sao Paulo. The Government's official communiqués are indefinite as to any success.

Bombardment of the rebel positions began early Monday morning. The strongest drive was on the federal left wing, which was composed of sailors and marines. They are reported to have gained access to the city, but later to have fallen back to their former positions at Iparanga.

The federal communiqué reports heavy fighting on the right wing, which was composed of state troops, but gives no details.

There have been persistent rumors from several sources, especially from Montevideo, that the major part of the rebel forces have left Sao Paulo and are marching on Rio de Janeiro. This report has not been confirmed.

Charles Aragon Borzani, a prominent Brazilian educator who has just returned from Uruguay, says that Antonio da Silva Prado has accepted the civil leadership of the rebels and is acting as president of the provisional government.

Mr. Prado was mentioned in the rebel proclamation as the man desired for the presidency. He is one of the leading public men of Sao Paulo and was the prefect under whose administration much of the city's embellishment was begun.

General Lopez's general staff is reported to have established headquarters in the Esplanada Hotel. This appears to confirm reports that the Luz railway station was destroyed during the first bombardment of the city because the rebel leader's headquarters were reported at the station when the revolution began.

It is rumored from well-informed circles at Montevideo that the British squadron which is touring South America will leave a cruiser at Santos to protect British interests.

## SHIPS TIED UP AT SANTOS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK, July 24.—The steam-line, called at Santos yesterday, but ship Pan-American of the Munson did not take on any cargo. Twelve ships are reported to be berthed there, but unable to either discharge or load cargo.

Railway workers on the Sao Paulo line are reported to have declared an extension of their vacations for an additional period of two weeks.

## CHINESE WORKERS STRIKE IN CANTON

CANTON, July 24 (AP).—The Chinese (foreign settlement) strike of domestic and office workers which has been in progress since Monday has been extended to all Chinese workers in the city.

From the point of view of the Europeans, however, the situation was somewhat improved. Reports were received that several Chinese unions had refused to call "sympathetic" strikes, which had been threatened by the strikers unless their demands were met.

British postal steamer, it is reported, have decided to leave Canton until the strike is ended. This move is expected to cause trouble for the Chinese residents of the city, as it will cut off to a large extent their source of food supplies. The rice crop here was destroyed by floods and only a limited stock remains in the city.

Bharmen in the meantime is on a semimilitary basis.

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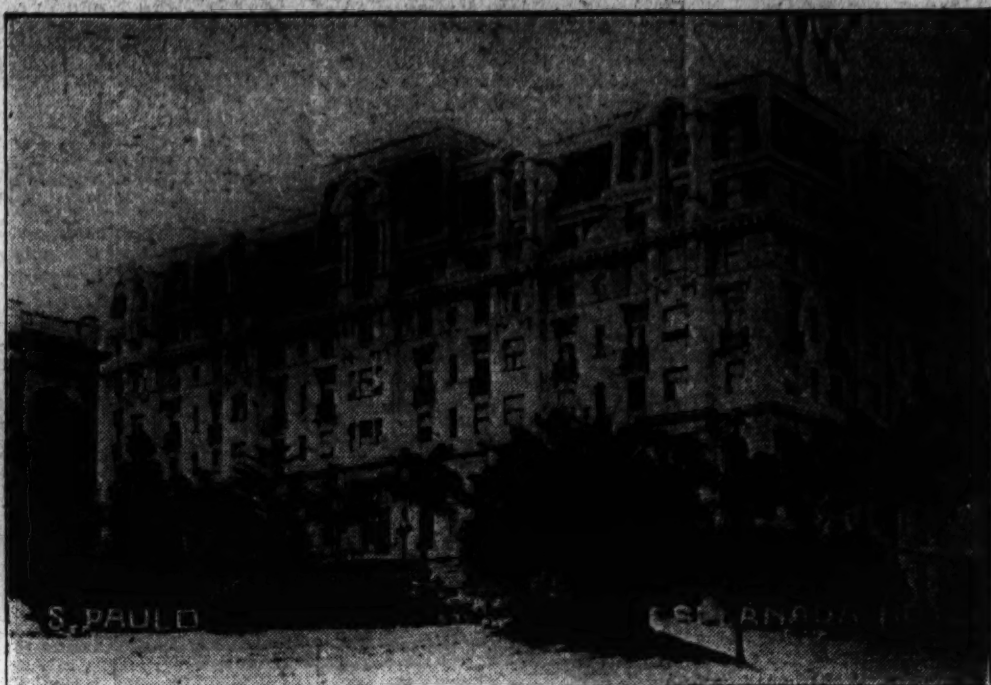
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## Headquarters of Brazilian Insurrectionists



Hotel Esplanada in Sao Paulo, Where Rebel Leaders' General Staff Are Reported to Have Established New Office.

## ECONOMY, AND FEWER TAXES TO BE URGED BY PRESIDENT IN HIS ACCEPTANCE SPEECH

### Bryan Leadership Being Challenged

Lincoln, Neb., July 24 (Special).—OV. CHARLES W. BRYAN'S prestige as the leader of his party in the State was challenged here today at the meeting of the Democratic State Committee, called to name a successor to him as the party's candidate for Governor.

Mr. Bryan has not assumed to dictate as to who should be named, but he has laid down what he calls a "yardstick" with which to measure candidates. This has all Democrats in the State who have not been at the Senate, Walter E. Brown of Toledo, a former leader of the Progressive Party in Ohio; Vernon L. Hague of Fort Dodge, Ia., who was a candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator in Iowa; and Parker Dale, Senator from Vermont.

Mr. Bryan's set of requirements has angered the group of Democrats who have been closely allied with Gilbert M. Hitchcock, formerly Senator, the one member of the Democratic convention who declined to support the Governor in his presidential aspirations. Nearly two dozen active and inactive candidates for the vacancy are to have their names presented to the committee.

## IRISH WILL HAVE AMERICAN ENVOY

Great Britain's Request for Free  
State's Representation at Wash-  
ington Promptly Granted

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON, July 24.—That the Irish Free State will soon have a duly accredited envoy to the United States is indicated by the exchange of notes between the State Department and Mr. Eamon Howard, British Ambassador to the United States. Prof. T. H. Smiddy, head of the unofficial Irish mission in Washington, will be named if the Irish are permitted to name their man.

Just how the legation will be formed and where it will be located are matters as yet undetermined. The request of the British for the appointment of an Irish representative has led to a renewal of the talk of a direct Canadian representation and perhaps later of other dominions, although Sir Eamon is careful to state that the proposed arrangement "would not denote any departure from the principle of the diplomatic unity of the Empire." The note follows:

Under instructions from His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs I have the honor to inform you that His Majesty's Government have come to the conclusion that it is desirable that the handling of matters at Washington exclusively relating to the Irish Free State should be confided to a minister plenipotentiary accredited to the United States Government. Such a minister would be accredited by His Majesty the King to the President of the United States and he would be furnished with credentials which would enable him to take charge of all affairs relating only to the Irish Free State. He would be the ordinary channel of communication with the United States Government on these matters.

Matters which are of Imperial concern or which affect other dominions in the commonwealth in common with the Irish Free State will continue to be handled as heretofore by this Embassy.

The arrangements proposed by His Majesty's Government would not denote any departure from the principle of the diplomatic unity of the Empire. The Irish Minister would be at all times in the closest touch with His Majesty's Ambassador and any question which may arise as to whether a matter comes within the category of those to be handled by the Irish Minister or not would be settled by consultation between them. In matters falling within his sphere the Irish Minister would not be subject to the

### Already at Work on Document— Exposition of Party's Record to Play Big Part

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP).—With notification ceremonies for President Coolidge three weeks distant, he began work today on the address he will make at that time.

Much of the material for his address has been in process of selection for some time, and the immediate task before Mr. Coolidge is the drafting of an outline of the speech. The method of work determined upon is similar to that followed by him in writing his first message to Congress, and the form of the address to be delivered here Aug. 14 is expected to be somewhat like that of the congressional message.

Governmental economy and reduction of taxes are to be the foremost subjects treated, with the whole address primarily devoted to an exposition of the party's record.

Sandwiching political conferences in between discussions of official business, President Coolidge is receiving reports on the political situation in various parts of the Nation. Half a dozen political leaders visited the White House yesterday without previous engagements and were sent in by the Secretary to talk politics for a few minutes with Mr. Coolidge. They included Charles Curtis, Senator from Kansas; the Republican whip of the Senate, Walter E. Brown of Toledo, a former leader of the Progressive Party in Ohio; Vernon L. Hague of Fort Dodge, Ia., who was a candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator in Iowa; and Parker Dale, Senator from Vermont.

The President also had a short conference with James B. Reynolds, who has been selected by William M. Butler, national chairman, to direct activities from the Washington office of the national committee.

Senator Curtis discussed with the President reports he had received from Kansas and on the basis of these he declared Kansas was "safe for Coolidge." Equally encouraging views from Ohio were given the President by Mr. Brown, who said he expected to take an active part in the campaign.

Mr. Hague in a statement made after his conference said Iowa would go Republican in November and that Senator Brookhart of that State would not bolt the Republican ticket.

W. N. Dab, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, another who called on the President, declared his organization would not endorse the La Follette-Wheeler ticket and that members of the brotherhood would be encouraged to vote as they desired.

### ARMY BUYS 'FLYING AMPHIBIONS'

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP).—The "first successful tractor flying boat" that is completely amphibious, for operation either on land or water, was announced today by Mason Patrick, chief of the air service.

A number of the machines will be supplied under contract by the Loening Aeronautical Engineering Corporation of New York. Their development and flight tests have been conducted with utmost secrecy.

JAPANESE TARIFF DELAYED  
TOKYO, July 24 (AP).—The Government has notified the American Embassy that the 100 per cent tariff on luxuries recently passed by the Diet will not apply to goods in transit before July 5, if application is made for such exemption before the tariff act is promulgated. This is expected within two or three days. The ruling meets the principal diplomatic objection to the new tariff.

SOIL AID FOR OHIO FARMERS  
COLUMBUS, O., July 24 (Special).—A railroad laboratory, prepared to help Ohio farmers make their soil earn more, will travel through nine northeastern counties Aug. 6 to 15. Soil men from Ohio State University will apply four separate tests to soil samples brought to the car by farmers. Coupled to the traveling laboratory will be a coach for the showing of motion pictures at each stop.

## JUDGE GARY HOLDS 'PITTSBURGH PLUS' EFFECT NEGLIGIBLE

### Trade Commission's Jurisdiction Made Only Question—Steel Price 'Not Contingent'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK, July 24.—The "Pittsburgh plus" practice in the billing of steel freight shipments practically was abolished long ago and today plays a negligible part in the steel industry, declared Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation in an interview here for the press.

Mr. Gary said that if the Federal Trade Commission's order to wipe out the practice is final, "we shall cheerfully and promptly act in accordance with it."

Meanwhile, Judge Gary stated, the decision of the Federal Trade Commission is being analyzed by counsel for the steel corporations. If the attorneys question the jurisdiction of the commission, he said, it will be upon that basis, and that alone, upon which there may be a possible recourse to the courts. Judge Gary said:

The "Pittsburgh plus" practice, so-called, was established many years before the United States Steel Corporation was organized. The basic point for the sale of steel was first fixed at Philadelphia, I think, in the 70s. Later, when Pittsburgh became the principal point of production, the base for calculating and determining prices was removed to Pittsburgh. However, since the present proceedings were instituted, I think our own companies have refrained from using or applying the practice as it had been long since abandoned.

Judge Gary referred to the testimony he gave at the hearing in Washington in which he said he "tried to be frank in the discussion and helpful in ascertaining the facts." He recalled the history of the inquiry, which he said was a result of complaint on the part of the steel customers in Chicago concerning the Pittsburgh base, or "plus" practice, he told John H. Miller, a prominent Chicago lawyer, who represented the complaints, that he would like to have the rights and obligations of the manufacturers and customers definitely fixed.

Judge Gary said he recommended that Mr. Miller present the claims of his clients to the Federal Trade Commission and ask them to make such an investigation as would enable them to determine all the questions involved. He offered to go with Mr. Miller before the commission for the purpose of seeing the suggestions tried into effect.

The steel corporation head and Mr. Miller appeared before the commission in Washington and during the course of the former's testimony, Judge Gary expressed the opinion that "the com-

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## THOMAS LAMONT SAYS THE ALLIES MUST BE SECURED

Loan to Germany to Be Made  
Thoroughly Safe and Attractive  
to Investors

## HERRIOT IS URGED TO ACCEPT PLAN

Retention of Foreign Railwaymen  
in the Rhineland Not Favorably Regarded

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, July 24.—American bankers have no intention of asking the investor to subscribe to a loan for Germany which is not thoroughly safe and attractive. Such was the impression the Christian Science Monitor representative gathered from an informal conversation with Thomas W. Lamont, who, however, resolutely declined to be interviewed concerning the present hitch in the London conference over the loan question. This confirms what was cabled to the Monitor on July 19 that, regardless of how the politicians may wrangle, it is the investor who will ultimately decide the issue.

Outwardly the position regarding the loan remains the same today as yesterday, but while there are no signs of weakening on the part of the bankers, it is noted here that for the first time certain Paris newspapers are urging Edouard Herriot, the French Prime Minister, if it comes to a choice between the Dawes scheme and France's right to act alone, to have no hesitation in choosing the former alternative rather than return from London empty-handed.

It is emphasized that the difference between the American bankers' viewpoint and the French is merely a question of whether the French are prepared to admit on paper what they are already saying privately, namely, that they have no intention of taking separate action, or arbitrarily declaring Germany in default—in other words that the present French attitude is a precaution against a contingency which the French themselves admit is unlikely to arise, and which if it were really any need for, would mean that Germany is a country that no investor ought to dream of lending money to.

It is also pointed out that the actual borrower is Germany and not the allies. The bankers, therefore, insist that they are only telling the allies under what conditions investors might be expected to sign an interest in a loan to Germany. They are not negotiating with the allies much less presenting to them an ultimatum.

Full Session of Conference  
Yesterday was spent by the conference delegates partly in trying to create the necessary conditions for a loan, and partly in holding a full session of the conference to see how things stood. The session resulted in the appointment of a new committee of two jurists, one British, the other French, to consider whether the Dawes plan gives rise to any questions necessitating an agreement with Germany, and if so, how such an agreement can be reached without running counter to the Versailles Treaty. That there are such questions is implied in the Dawes report which speaks of the problem to be taken by all the interested governments, but the Versailles Treaty says: "The commission—meaning the Reparations Commission—shall give the German Government a just opportunity to be heard."

The knotty legal point therefore arises as to whether the Germans under the treaty can be allowed to appear before the present conference at all.

Question of German Invitation  
In American, British, Italian and possibly Belgian circles the opinion is that Germany can be invited. The question of setting up a central body to receive and dispose of payments in kind from Germany was referred back to the committee. The report of the second committee on the restoration of German economic and fiscal unity was not ready and so was not mentioned. It is expected this evening. The report of number one committee, on default and sanctions was not presented, it being considered better

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

## World News in Brief

Honolulu.—Masanao Hanikura, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, here on his way home to Tokyo, declared that he wanted to return to America. The Ambassador, who said he had not resigned, but merely was going home for a visit, declared he had spent 16 years in America and liked both the country and its people.

Des Moines, Ia.—Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, who is a candidate for re-election this fall, in response to inquiry announced that he will not support President Coolidge or Robert M. La Follette.

"I will not speak for either candidate," he said, "I will continue to speak on the issues."

Athens.—The movement to establish an American university in Greece similar to Robert College in Constantinople has been given impetus by the visit here of Prof. Robert Andrews Millikan, director of Norman Bridge Laboratory of the California Institute of Technology at Pasadena, Calif.

Professor Millikan is representing the Hall Foundation, which has allocated \$5,000,000 for such a project.

Columbus, O.—A committee of Ohio bankers pledged \$1,000,000 for the rehabilitation of Lorain. Less than an hour was taken in adoption of the plan submitted by the Cleveland Bankers' Association.

Albany, N. Y.—The Delaware & Hudson and Boston & Maine Railroad companies opposed application of the Wager Auto Bus Lines, Inc., of Troy for permission to operate a motor bus line between Troy and Salem, Washington County, at a hearing before the Public Service Commission.

## British Protest Cuban Treatment of Citizens

THE question of alleged mistreatment and slaying of British subjects in Cuba was raised in the House of Commons today by a member who asked whether the guilty persons had been punished and whether steps had been taken to impress upon the Cuban authorities the grave nature of the subject of the British Government.

Arthur Ponsonby, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, said that one Cuban, accused of the slaying of a British West Indian subject, had been acquitted on the ground of self-defense, and that another, acquitted on a similar charge, had been sentenced to one year's imprisonment on an assault charge. Mr. Ponsonby said he regretted to state that further unsatisfactory reports had been received and that the British Government proposed to publish the further correspondence on the subject.

## ALLIED FINANCE BLAMED IN PARIS FOR DEADLOCK

M. Herriot Must Either Refuse  
Demands and End Parley or  
Offend Radicals

By SIBLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, July 24.—French opinion is growing harder and calling upon Edouard Herriot, the Prime Minister, to stand firm against the financiers' demands. It would seem difficult, if not impossible, unless France most expect the manifestation of feeling here to surrender the nominal right of France to act alone, though he may give as many assurances that France will not exercise such right as he chooses. It is repeated everywhere that the Ruhr experiment could not be repeated unless under most exceptional circumstances, but France wants to keep certain the possibility of freedom to move.

International finance is chiefly blamed for the deadlock. It has asked too much and the choice for M. Herriot appears to be, either to refuse and bring the conference to an end, or to accept and distress even his Radical friends. Until today there has been much reserve shown in the Press, but the newspapers of all parties now express anxiety and indignation. Le Matin says that M. Herriot is refusing to permit the Reparations Commission to be composed of its powers would be supported by the whole of French opinion. If M. Herriot cannot come to an agreement with the representatives of England and America then no French statesman will succeed.

Question of Responsibility  
There will be a serious setback and the responsibility will not fall on France. It is recalled that the idea of opposition was not French, but was proposed by the French. A 50 per cent creditor, complained that it only had one vote out of five. Doubtless the abstention of the United States fortified the French position, and it was natural that M. Herriot should concede Americans a right to sit on the Reparations Commission when an effort was made to bring about a settlement without discussion. Talking bearing an American signature. But to give powers to an entirely different body was impossible. Senator de Jouvenel writes bitterly about the changing British conception. England threw down the gauntlet of mutual assistance which has been advocated for three years by the British delegate at Geneva. The disarmament problem should be studied in an improvised conference, says Ramsey MacDonald. M. de Jouvenel therefore remarks that in endeavoring to dispose of the Reparations Commission and the League of Nations, the problem of security, England is stultifying essentially British institutions. Even Quotidian protests against the exigencies of international finance.

Confidence in Herriot  
But it adds that the country would not necessarily withdraw its confidence from M. Herriot. If before the menace of the collapse of the conference, he had shown more decisions and sacrifices the theoretical right to isolated intervention. Elsewhere a storm is raging. M. Herriot is represented to have gone blindly into a trap. His tribulations, it is said, are not yet at an end. The Germans will demand even more, and as it appears to be agreed that they have the right to discuss the terms, since the Dawes report may be held to go outside the treaty, M. Herriot is to be asked to make further concessions. He is represented as seriously perturbed by the weight of his responsibilities. It is stated that he had definitely decided to return to Paris to obtain guidance from Parliament before proceeding further, but he was dissuaded by many of his counselors, who pointed out that it would be unfortunate to be thrown down in the midst of the conference.

PRINCE TOKUGAWA  
TO RESIGN OFFICE  
By Special Cable

TOKYO, July 24.—It is persistently rumored that Prince Tokugawa will refuse to continue as president of the House of Peers when his term expires in December. Viscount Kiyomasa being probably his successor.

Prince Tokugawa, who has served in that capacity for 20 years, has built a mansion in Shizuoka whether he will remove soon with his family, following the precedent of the first Tokugawa Shogun.

Philadelphia Mayor Silent  
But No Open Break—  
City Rife With Rumors

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 24.—Gen. Smedley D. Butler's campaign for law enforcement at any price has reached another crisis and Philadelphia arising this morning to inquire whether it still has the same director of public safety. With electricians rapidly placing the wires which will split up the old police districts and shatter the power of the political ward organizations, pressure has redoubled to compel Mayor Kendrick to resign.

And the Mayor remains silent. It is known that for two weeks he has neither seen, sent for, nor spoken to his director of public safety, who is carrying out his policies and the policies of his administration.

Up to now Mayor Kendrick has stood by General Butler. It costs with the mayor to ask President Coolidge to extend the leave of General Butler beyond Jan. 5 to enable him to remain as director of public safety of Philadelphia. General Butler is keen over his work and it is understood that he would remain if invited to do so.

Political bosses are searching for a weak spot in General Butler's armor. They are attempting to give Mayor Kendrick the sense of being ground between two stones. That this situation should continue for days, with rumors of all kinds filling the air and no words spoken is incomprehensible to one who does not understand Pennsylvania politics, with their mystery, their subtleties and their smooth-running machines.

"I am going ahead to close up every saloon and every brewery in the city of Philadelphia," is General Butler's summary of his attitude at the present time.

Leave Terminates Jan. 5  
"I shall remain until I am fired and they haven't fired me yet. The President of the United States can recall me at any time and unless my leave is extended I will automatically be out of office here on Jan. 5. I am going ahead with the police work and redistricting the city, forcing the policies of Mayor Kendrick and this administration. I have had not one single personal difficulty with Mayor Kendrick. There is nothing from my side or from his. If it were not for the rumors I would not know where any difficulty came from."

Certainly there are no signs of packing up in the big office on the second floor of Philadelphia's municipal building, where the determined office of marines is busy at their desk, pushing forward his program without hesitation, without discussion. Talking with the man he has taken out of the ranks and who now heads the detective force, Caleb Hinton, or watching on his city map the advance of the detectives who have jurisdiction over 32 police districts. One of the day's enforcement chart, General Butler is distinctly on the job and distinctly there to stay unless he is forced out.

It is only necessary to look at the map of the new police district to realize that the situation is not one of peace, but of a struggle. The old map of Philadelphia had 48 wards and 48 police districts, the lines of the police districts weaving in and out around blocks to follow the lines of the wards. General Butler's redistricting scheme provides for 32 police districts. One of those already completed comprises part of the old 34, 36, 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8 wards, a situation disastrous to the police power of the political organization.

In Magistrate's Courts  
The law requires that a man arrested in a police district shall be taken before a magistrate sitting in that district. Under the old plan there was no doubt as to which magistrate would hear the case. Under the new plan there is no doubt that a man arrested in that section which is part of the Eighth Ward, may be arraigned before a magistrate in the Second or Twenty-Sixth or some other ward. There will be six sitting magistrates and no one will know who would hear the case.

The inconvenience to the political organization attempting to protect its own followers readily may be seen. Furthermore, each of the new districts will have a captain and two lieutenants, three men instead of one to be seen if interests are seeking protection. Instead of three street sergeants there will be 18 walking about the district looking into what is going on. It is all a very distracting and very exasperating outlook to the political machine.

The way in which General Butler has gone about his work is another source of annoyance. On advice of the city solicitor he announced that he needed no authority. When the council failed to give him money to do the job he announced that he did not need money, the old electric wires would serve very well, and the men were employed anyway by the



in session here. "The industrial expansion in Tel-Aviv revealed the development of Palestinian industry," he said. "and was a convincing indication that Palestine may become the industrial center of the Middle East within our generation."

American Jews will have 40 per cent representation in the Jewish agency which under the mandate to Great Britain by the League of Nations is to assist in the upbuilding of Palestine.

The committee was told by Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist Organization. Fifty per cent of the delegates on the agency will be representatives of the World Zionist Organization and 50 per cent will represent other general Jewish organizations. Of the latter category, 40 per cent has been allotted to American Jewry.

## PITTSBURGH PLUS EFFECT NEGLIGIBLE

(Continued from Page 1)

Some of the members of the Federal Trade Commission intimated, Judge Gary said, that the commission did not

have the authority to order the abolition of the "Pittsburgh plus" basis. After due consideration, that body decided to notify the leading manufacturers to appear before it to ascertain their view as to its legal status.

Later the personnel of the Federal Trade Commission was changed and a majority of the commission, according to Judge Gary, decided they had jurisdiction. The complaint now under consideration, which is solely against the United States Steel Corporation and fails to include the independent steel producers, was thereupon filed.

An attitude similar to that of Judge Gary is taken by the head of one of

"Pittsburgh plus" is merely a yardstick for measuring values and has been used for quoting iron and steel prices as a convenient method of selling rather than as a method of pricing. If appeal is taken, as seems likely, and if the court sustains the Federal Trade Commission's ruling, the steel industry will be forced to change selling methods from Pittsburgh theoretic basis plus freight rate to destination, to a delivered price.

In other words, steel competition would be calculated at consuming points rather than as now at shipping points. The effect of this new practice will have no practical effect on the cost of steel to consumer or on any other effect on steel profits any producer.

**STOUGHTON PLANT CLOSED**  
STOUGHTON, Mass. July 24 (AP)—Following a walkout of employees, the Panther Rubber Company closed down its plant here today.

na into her duty and transferred its orders to China, where it has a factory. Last week the workers received a 14 per cent wage cut. Yesterday they received another 6 per cent cut.



*Fashion's Trend  
Toward Comfort*

Fashion has adopted the pleasingly rounded toe and the moderate height heel of the Cantilever Shoe. Comfort

has a strong appeal for smart women these days. And many of them find complete foot comfort in The Cantilever. Natural lines give the foot room to relax; and flexible, all-leather arches harmonize with the foot in action. In Cantilevers you have the freedom that makes walking a pleasure.

Attractive Cantilever oxfords and modish strap pumps in a number of styles give you an interesting variety to select from.

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Brooklyn, N. Y., for the address of the Cantilever Store in your town.

# Cantilever

## Shoes

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Lagoin: San Francisco



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## LIVELY CONTESTS IN FOUR DISTRICTS

Candidates for Congress from Massachusetts, for the Most Part, Sure of Election

For the Republican nomination in Massachusetts for seats in the national House of Representatives in the Sixty-Ninth Congress, there probably will be what may be termed real contests in but four of the 16 districts. These districts, where more than one Republican is an aspirant for nomination by the Republicans for a seat in the lower house in the Congress, are the second, third, fourth and eighth and, unless the Republican leaders, who are anxious above all things to have harmony this year in the ranks of the President's party, are able to bring about understandings, brick contests seem likely to eventuate.

In the first representative district in Massachusetts, Allen T. Treadway of Stockbridge, who has served this district in six congresses, is a candidate for renomination. The opposition to Representative Treadway, both within and without his party, has been practically negligible and his renomination and re-election seem practically assured.

### Change in Second District

For the first time in 32 years the second district will have a new Representative. Frederick Huntington Gillett, Speaker of the House of Representatives in three congresses, is this year a candidate of the Republican Party for the United States Senate. Meritt D. Graves, an attorney of Springfield, who is serving his second term in the state House of Representatives, is a candidate for the Republican nomination to follow Mr. Gillett.

George B. Churchill of Amherst, graduate of Amherst College and a professor in the college faculty, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for the lower House in the Congress. He served in the state Senate and is said to have the good wishes, at least, of President Coolidge who regards graduation from Amherst as distinctly an asset.

William H. Foster, former mayor of Northampton, the President's own home city, is thinking about entering the contest seeing an opportunity between Messrs. Churchill and Graves. Several times he unsuccessfully opposed Representative Gillett's candidacies.

### In the Third District

Warren E. Tarbell of East Brookfield, former state Senator, is a most active candidate. Frank H. Foss of Fitchburg, chairman of the Republican state committee, is also a candidate for the place left vacant through the retirement of Calvin D. Paige of Southbridge. Friends of Senator Tarbell are making much over the fact that Mr. Foss is retaining his state chairmanship while presenting himself as a candidate for office. The state committee gave him permission so to go by a vote of 24 to 21.

**Material Abundant**  
In the Fourth District, represented so long by Samuel E. Winslow of Worcester, former Mayor Peleg G. Holmes of Worcester, George E. Booth, former editor of the Worcester Gazette, Slater Washburn of Worcester, who has just served his first term as state Representative, and Senator Eben S. Draper of Hopedale are all being considered by the Republicans of the district as available. Former Mayor Peter F. Sullivan of Worcester, a Democratic candidate, is expected to now abroad, may enter the contest. The district is regarded as close, Mr. Winslow carrying it two years ago by only 3300 when over 60,000 votes were cast.

John Jacob Rogers of Lowell, Republican, will probably not have opposition for renomination in the Fifth District and the nomination goes far toward election in that stronghold of Republicanism.

The same may be said of A. Platt Andrews of Gloucester, in the Sixth District. He is finishing his first term acceptably and his war record and service to the ex-service men stand him in good stead.

### In the Seventh District

A usually Democratic stronghold, the bulk of the votes coming from Lawrence, Lynn, and Peabody, William P. Conary of Lynn, who followed the Democrat, Michael F. Egan, in 1920, stands a better chance to succeed himself than any Republican to break in.

### Dallinger Candidate

In the Eighth District, a Republican stronghold, Frederick W. Dallinger of Cambridge, where the bulk of the district's vote comes from, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for the United States Senate. Attorney Merrill Griswold of Cambridge, of the firm of Gaston, Snow, Saltonstall & Hunt, a director in many state business concerns, a Harvard man and now acting Mayor of Cambridge, in the absence of Mayor Edward W. Quinn, is an announced candidate for the Republican nomination. Wilton B. Fay, former solicitor, Medford, and a man of many important business connections; Guy E. Healey, city collector of Medford and a member of Aleppo Temple, the Shrine; and Harry I. Thayer of Wakefield, a delegate at the last Republican national convention, are all candidates. Several months ago Miss Edna Lawrence Spencer said that she would be a candidate for Representative.

In the ninth district, Charles L. Underhill of Somerville, who has had two terms in the lower house of the Congress, enters a third. Henry L. Boutwell, who just retired from the city solicitorship of Malden, is being urged—really urged—by many of his friends to be a candidate for the lower house. He is assured of formidable support in Malden, Everett and Chelsea. He has had experience in the State Legislature.

Peter F. Tague of Charlestown, a Democrat, has carried the tenth district five times despite the opposition of Martin M. Lomasney, Democratic district leader. He is a candidate for renomination by the Democrats. John J. Douglas of East Boston, former Senator Thomas F. Green of Charles-

## A Shrine for Rhode Island Musicians



GIFT TO PROVIDENCE WILL BE DEDICATED BY STATE ARTISTS SEPT. 21.

town and former Senator Thomas F. Donovan of ward 6, Boston, are tentative candidates.

In the eleventh district, George Holden Tinkham will probably have opposition. Maj. Herbert B. Johnson of Bay State Road has been urged by many influences to go after the Republican nomination in this district, which has been Mr. Tinkham's, it is said, largely through default. David J. Brickley of the city council, Democrat, will again seek to get the Democratic nomination.

### Gallivan Out Again

In the twelfth district, James A. Gallivan, who has had six terms, will ask another. John J. Carey, former Democratic state senator, will be a rival candidate in the primaries. A Republican candidate is mentioned and his friends are withholding their real efforts until some weeks later.

In the thirteenth district, Robert Luce of Waltham is faced with no opposition at present nor is he likely to be. There is little Democratic opposition in this district, Mr. Luce having none at all two years ago.

In the fourteenth district, Lt.-Col. Louis A. Frothingham of Easton, will undoubtedly be renominated and the chances of his re-election are bright, there being no Democratic opposition as yet.

In the fifteenth district, William S. Greene of Fall River, for 28 years a member of the Congress, a Republican, is candidate for a fifteenth term. Today, however, Joseph W. Martin Jr. of North Attleboro announced his candidacy in this district.

### In the sixteenth

Charles L. Gifford of Barnstable, former Senator and a member of the National House for one term, has no opposition of any moment as yet nor is any expected. The district is strongly Republican.

## Submerged Forest Discovered at Rye

Officials of New Hampshire Forestry Service Note Stumps

RYE BEACH, N. H., July 24 (Special).—Officials in the New Hampshire forestry service have discovered a submerged forest off the New Hampshire coast at a point near Jeness Beach in the town of Rye, of which no record has ever been made before. It is said that the forest was submerged many years before the first settlements were made on this coast in 1623.

This summer when the tide recedes, it is possible to see on this beach the remains of large stumps of trees, some of which are over 150 feet below high water mark. The tide never goes back far enough to see the end of this supposed forest, but enough can be determined to indicate that the forest was a very large one, composed in part of cedar trees. Some of the stumps have been washed away by the water leaving only the roots still firmly clinging.

## DAVIS RECEIVING POLITICAL GUESTS

Discredits La Follette Power in New England

DARK HARBOR, Me., July 24 (Special).—John W. Davis, Democratic nominee for President of the United States, continued today to work on his speech of acceptance, which he is to deliver in Clarksburg, W. Va., on Aug. 13.

Mr. Davis is devoting himself to his work and to political conferences in the mornings while he is a guest at the home of Charles Dana Gibson. In the afternoon he plays golf with Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Gibson.

This afternoon he has William R. Pattangall of Augusta, Democratic nominee for Governor, and Fulton J. Redmond of Ellsworth, Democratic nominee for United States Senator, as his special political guests. The situation, not only in Maine but in other New England states, will be considered but the campaign as it assumes tangible form in Maine is the object of greatest interest to the presidential candidate.

He showed little surprise when told yesterday that Robert M. La Follette, United States Senator from Wisconsin and third party candidate for President, is arranging for a campaign in New England which Burton K. Wheeler, Senator from Montana and his running mate, is to start by speeches in Massachusetts about Sept. 1.

The issue in Maine, especially, is pleasing to the West Virginian, as he has been led to believe that Maine is fighting ground for the Democrats with the Ku Klux Klan issue helping the Democrats. Mr. Davis said he had no campaign plans to announce nor will he have until he returns to New York.

## TEMPLE OF MUSIC TO BE DEDICATED

Providence Park Is Site of Gift by William C. Benedict

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 23 (Special).—An important musical event in Rhode Island will be the dedication at Roger Williams Park on Sept. 21 of the Temple of Music. This is a marble reproduction of a Grecian temple and is given as a shrine for musicians by William Curtis Benedict, a student and a devotee of music.

While the temple is nearing completion, a chorus of 500 voices is rehearsing for the dedicatory exercises. The most prominent instrumental musical artists in this section of the State will play with the massed bands at the dedication. The program has been placed in the charge of John B. Archer.

The Temple of Music was designed by the Boston architectural firm of Bellows & Aldrich, of which William T. Aldrich is a former Providence man. Its gift was intended to "insure and adorn" the musical community. It was built by the Charles B. Maguire Company of Providence in a natural amphitheater in the park, close to the shore of the lake. The bequest made by Mr. Benedict was inadequate at the time with wading-inadequate costs high but has since proved ample to build and to decorate the building.

The dedication of the temple has been under the direction of a committee, consisting of Stephen O. Metcalf, Sidney R. Burleigh, L. Earl Rowe and Edwin A. Burlingame of Providence, and Edwin P. Chapin of Andover, Mass.

## GILLETT OPENING CAMPAIGN ON CAPE

Frederick H. Gillett of Springfield, Speaker of the national House of Representatives, began today his active campaign to win the Republican nomination for United States Senator in Massachusetts by speaking in Plymouth County. His first speech was before the Brockton Rotary Club at a luncheon at the Brockton Commercial Club.

This afternoon, the speaker addressed Republican women from Wareham and surrounding towns, and tonight will be principal guest at the Old Colony Club, Plymouth.

Tomorrow and Saturday Mr. Gillett will speak in Barnstable and all of the other Cape towns to Provincetown. He is to be tendered a reception at Hyannis tomorrow night. He will be the guest at the Winno Club on Sunday, in Osterville.

## MAINE WILL HAVE HAY INSPECTION

AUGUSTA, Me., July 24.—Maine hay will receive better treatment in the markets of the country as the result of an agreement reached at a conference between Charles M. White of Augusta, chief of the Maine State Bureau of Markets, and K. B. Seeds of Washington.

## Boston University Survey Shows Modern Children Better Spellers

Comparative Statistics Prove Grade School Pupils Now More Accurate Than Students of 1879

Nine-year-old school children today as a whole know better how to spell the word "which" than did the nine-year-olds of 1879, and the word "too" is clear sailing to about three times the number of children of that age as in earlier years. These are among the specific facts brought out as a result of a state-wide spelling contest carried on by the Boston University School of Education under the direction of Guy M. Wilson, professor of education.

A bulletin announcing the results of the test has just been prepared by Professor Wilson after months of work, part of which was done by Professor Wilson's classes in educational measurement. Preparations for the test, which was undertaken as a means of judging whether modern methods of teaching spelling were efficient, were started late last year, and early in January the list of towns and cities taking part was completed. Figuring of the results was finished just before the end of the spring semester of the School of Education this year. Seventy-nine towns took part. Effective co-operation was given by the State Department of Education, and especially by Burr F. Jones, in charge of elementary instruction. Professor Wilson's statement declares further:

Since spelling is needed only in written work and since few eighth grade pupils have written vocabularies above 3000 words, it seems unnecessary that the minimum list for grades

three to eight should go beyond 3000 words. The words were selected on the basis of a class median of 73 for the respective grades. Seven of the 79 towns finishing the contest were up to or above standard. The percentage of correct spelling for all towns was 58.76, standard 73.

Attention was called to the Norfolk County survey reported in the annual report of the State Board of Education for 1879-80. An attempt was made to use words which would secure a comparison. But the words used for spelling in the amount of 1000 words were found not to be in harmony with present curricular standards. However, the words "which," "whose," and "too" were used. Nine-year-olds in 1879 averaged 69.2 on the word "which"; this year the average was 76.0. On the word "whose" in 1879 the average was 54.3; this year, 66.0. On the word "too" in 1879 the average was 23.0; this year, 79.4.

The children are spelling better today because attention is being directed to words that are useful. Referring to this year's contest it appears that in general those towns did best whose word lists were simple and useful. One of the towns standing near the top reports that 10 minutes a day in all grades is allowed for spelling. The spelling book mentioned is a modern word book with a vocabulary limit of 4000 words. Evidently the time spent on spelling is effective if applied to right word lists.

If feasible, the School of Education hopes to conduct a similar test next year in language, it has been announced.

## Rubber Paving Said to Be Satisfactory

Use in Boston Found Thoroughly Successful

So far rubber paving is proving satisfactory. Joseph A. Rourke, public works commissioner of Boston, said today, in commenting on the patch of such paving that was laid early in May on the Northern Avenue Bridge by a concern in Racine, Wis. It is not costing the city anything, he explained, so the city can well afford to give it a good trial. The real test, he said, would come in the winter.

There seems to be little question about the wearing qualities of this sort of paving. The other day a freight car jumped the track and was dragged along over the rubber, doing very little damage to it.

The paving on the Northern Avenue Bridge is about 250 feet square. The blocks are about six inches wide, a foot long and an inch thick and were covered with a tar preparation before they were nailed to the planking of the bridge.

Mr. Rourke said that if this experiment proves satisfactory it is quite possible that the city will consider laying rubber paving in many other places where quietness and lack of vibration is desired. In fact he would not wish to place any limit on where such blocks could be used, he said.

## VARIETY OF TOPICS FOR BABSON SESSION

A wide range of topics, from taxes, investments and business statistics to foreign affairs, traffic congestion at the town zoning, will be discussed at the 11th annual business conference at Babson Park, Wellesley, Mass., Aug. 4 to 15. Leaders in the fields of business and banking will address the gathering, and Frederick H. Gillett, Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives, will speak on "The Government as a Business Concern." Owen D. Young, member of the Dawes Reorganization Committee, will deliver a "Message to American Business Men," and Roger W. Babson, of the Babson Institute, will give his "Outlook for 1925."

The striking immediate effect is on the individual. Thousands of thrifty individuals have lost their lifetime savings through no direct fault of their own, but because of the rapid progress of the property. Young men who embarked in agriculture for themselves when prices were at their peak have often been forced out of their newly acquired homes and business. And they have been forced to turn or return to the city. In 1923 the number of persons who were forced from the farm to the city netted over 1,000,000 individuals.

With a drop in farm prices of the product of the farm the amount of help in reduced, the farmers themselves are being forced to do the unproductive things which tend to upkeep, but not to direct money return, and members of the farm are being forced to do the unproductive things which tend to upkeep, but not to direct money return, and members of the farm are being forced to do the unproductive things which tend to upkeep, but not to direct money return.

## BANK LOAN PAYS STATE EMPLOYEES

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 24 (Special).—Payment of employees of Rhode Island state departments were made today from the fund raised by 24 banks and trust companies when the state government ceased to function because of the Democratic filibuster in the Senate, which ended suddenly a month ago. The Democrats, blocked all attempts to take the yearly appropriation bill through the Legislature, demanding that consideration be given first to a bill for a referendum on a constitutional convention.

Checks totaling \$45,593.35 were paid to 540 employees on the state pay roll. This covers the June requirements of the employees and is the third payment of this kind. A total of \$147,130.35 has been paid out from the fund, which is a loan to the State Treasury to cover immediate financial needs.

## FARM PRODUCTION CONTINUES STRONG

State Bulletin Finds Agricultural Interests Increasingly Stable

Although there is an evident overproduction of farm products, agriculture is continuing but little, according to the division of information of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture at the State House in Boston. A careful survey of present conditions by farmers, and a study of the labor and production costs to ascertain their relation to previous periods like the present one, is urged. A bulletin, just issued by the department, says in part: "Despite the fact that the 1924 crop is sure of the basis upon which the percentages are founded is liable to give misleading results. It is a well-established mathematical fact that the abstract numbers two and two make four. But in the case of concrete numbers two and two do not make four unless each two represents the same kind of unit. Recently index numbers are being conjured with. Sometimes wisely. Sometimes unwisely. These index numbers usually show the five-year average preceding the 1914 and call it 100 as the starting point. But unfortunately there is rarely little relation between the average upon which the 100 is based by different statisticians. For instance, wages of male farm workers for the elastic day of the farmer when compared with the union wage rates per hour are far from having a corresponding starting point. But as their deviation in 1914 was not very great, the relation of 152 to 215 in 1924 as compared with 103 to 104 in 1914 makes it evident that the price of industrial labor is relatively much higher today than that of farm labor. Likewise comparison of the index numbers of retail food prices compared with values at the farm show a far greater increase today than they did in 1914. And a similar comparison shows the prices of most things the farmer desires to buy relatively higher in 1924 than are the things he must sell in order to make purchases or payments.

These figures even though they are not strictly mathematically comparable, show clearly that in 1924 the prices of farm labor have advanced relatively more than city labor; that farm commodity prices have declined more than farm necessities prices; and that the purchasing power of farm products is at a low comparative level. Any method, even with carefully weighted bases, which depends upon direct comparison of prices gives at the best only a partial and unsatisfactory view. So much of many farm incomes goes for interest and for taxes that the farmers who are in financial distress are less interested in the prices of things they buy than in the amount of their taxes and interest. They can go to a large extent without buying, but they must meet taxes and interest or so on.

Just as it has been said that the tariff on imported goods is a local question it can even more truthfully be said that the agricultural depression now on is an individual matter. The effect on the industry is not as severe as upon the individual. When because of deflation a man loses his savings the property passes to another individual who may keep on using it as well or even better than the former owner. Of course the ill repute thus engendered tends to check progress. Such projects as advanced registry work, the underdraining and liming of soils, etc., which are of long range benefit, are not so conspicuous on agriculture as a whole. An immediate result is a reduction in the number of agricultural workers. Then, because of longer hours, is accompanied by an increase in the output of the individual worker and results only slowly in a diminished output.

The striking immediate effect is on the individual. Thousands of thrifty individuals have lost their lifetime savings through no direct fault of their own, but because of the rapid progress of the property. Young men who embarked in agriculture for themselves when prices were at their peak have often been forced out of their newly acquired homes and business. And they have been forced to turn or return to the city. In 1923 the number of persons who were forced from the farm to the city netted over 1,000,000 individuals.

With a drop in farm prices of the product of the farm the amount of help in reduced, the farmers themselves are being forced to do the unproductive things which tend to upkeep, but not to direct money return, and members of the farm are being forced to do the unproductive things which tend to upkeep, but not to direct money return.

## SHOE MEN SEEK COUNTRY SITES

"Back-to-the-Farm" Movement Spreads Among Makers

HAVERHILL, Mass., July 24 (Special).—That the country shoe factory idea is still looked upon with favor is indicated by the continued exodus of Massachusetts shoe firms to suburban or country locations. Haverhill and Lynn are both heavy losers in the "back-to-the-farm" movement. The Colcord & Walker Company is the latest local firm to establish a suburban factory. The firm is about to commence cutting its new factory, which was completed in Plaisant, N. H. A modern plant has been erected by a holding company, composed of business men of the New Hampshire town, and leased by the firm. The town has a generous supply of skilled shoeworkers who formerly found employment in this city. The firm will draw from this labor supply so far as possible. Reduced overhead, lower labor costs, and other production advantages are said to favor the location.

The recent removals of the George B. Leavitt Company, and the Slipper City Shoe Company, both of this city, to Farmington, N. H., were also prompted by these inducements. The country towns in many instances are said to offer added attractions of tax exemption and free factory space.

## FLIERS' CORDON IS EN ROUTE

NEWPORT, R. I., July 24 (Special).—The destroyer Coghlan, Harry A. MacFarland, which will form part of the cordon the Navy will supply to guard the route of the Army fliers on their transatlantic crossing, left here today to take their posts on the Iceland to Nova Scotia legs. They will be joined at Boston by the destroyer Charles A. Lawrence, and at Halifax, N. S., by the cruiser Milwaukee. The latter is carrying a seaplane that will be available in an emergency.

## VETERANS' REUNION PLANNED

The Society of the Army of the Potomac, will hold a reunion and dinner at the American House, Boston, at 4 and 5 p. m. on Aug. 11, which is the second day of G. A. R. convention week. Edward W. Kinley, Post 113, has placed its headquarters in the Ford building at the disposal of the society for organization purposes.

## In Full Regalia



PRIVATE FRANK KELLEY  
He is a Member of Battery G, First Corps of Cadets, Which Gave Full Dress Drill at Fort Terry.

## CADETS CONDUCT FORMAL PARADE

Many Visitors Watch Demonstration at Camp Terry

FORT TERRY, N. Y., July 24 (Special).—Yesterday was Veterans' Day at the camp of the First Corps of Cadets here on Plum Island, and a large group of veterans arrived from Boston on the special boat, escorted by both airplanes and submarines. The feature of the day's program was the exhibition drill by "G" battery, in command of Paul H. Priests, captain, which were put aside for olive drab in the old dress uniform of the corps, during the war, immediately after the First Corps acted as a guard of honor to Marshal Foch during his visit to Boston in 1916. The old uniform consists of blue trousers with a broad white stripe running down the side, blue coats with white facings, black belts and pom-pom hats.

Lieut.-Col. Horace Z. Landon and his corps met the boat from Boston just before noon and escorted the visitors to mess, after which a parade of the entire battalion was held. An exhibition of antiaircraft shooting was also given. The final event of the afternoon was the picturesque parade in the old dress uniform, a surprise to the former members of the corps, most of whom were deeply moved by the sight of the brilliant "blue and white."

## SHOEMEN HEAR SENATOR FERNALD

AUBURN, Me., July 24 (Special).—Bert M. Fernald of Poland, United States Senator from Maine, and Wallace H. White, of Lewiston, Representative, were initiated into membership in the Lewiston-Auburn Kiwanis club yesterday. Senator Fernald spoke on "Success," particularly as applied to running the Government.

He stated that he was a "dirt farmer" who did not feel qualified to attach himself to the so-called farm bloc at Washington, because that is composed of 11 lawyers, one editor and one wall-paper hanger.

He urged that every citizen interest himself in affairs of government and keep in touch with representatives; that each align himself with one of the political parties, and that he should all help pay the bills for running the country with due recognition of service received. He said that the time is coming when every man who went overseas in the World War would receive a liberal pension and expressed his conviction in support of such a measure.

## CONFECTIONERS HAVE FROLIC

PEMBERTON, Mass., July 24.—Three members of the Jobbing Confectioners' Association attended the fifteenth annual outing of the organization yesterday at the Pemberton grounds. The feature of the outing was the baseball game between the jobbers and the salesmen which was won by the latter, 4 to 1. The committee in charge included L. W. Foster, M. E. Jennings, F. Leo Sullivan, C. M. Talbot, C. R. Young, Edward Stokes, P. W. Buckley and L. W. Hicks.

## BROKERS TO BE QUESTIONED

The state department of public utilities, acting under the blue sky law, has sent notices to G. F. Redmond & Co. Inc. and Withington & Co., registered stock brokers, to attend a hearing at the State House tomorrow to show cause why their registration should not be revoked. This is largely a perfunctory matter, both companies being active in the sale of the Redmond company criminally prosecuted in the federal court.

## PROBATION OFFICER PROMOTED

Robert E. McGuire of 24 Atkins Street, Brighton, for 10 years a probation officer in the Boston municipal court, has been appointed an assistant district attorney by Thomas C. O'Brien, district attorney for Suffolk County.

## NEW ENGLAND WEEK TO AID ALL TRADES

Sales Managers Plan Non-Profit Campaign to Boost Home Produce and Manufactures

Work of "selling" New England and its products to New Englanders soon will be begun "with the utmost vigor" by the permanent committee of New England sales managers formed after a meeting yesterday at the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. Distinct enthusiasm and endorsements of the plan to establish a demand for New England goods in that section was expressed by the sales executives, who pledged themselves to co-operate in every way for the furtherance of "New England Week," Sept. 15 to 20.

E. Fred Cullen, of the Johnson Educator Cracker Company, was elected chairman. Mr. Cullen will form his own subcommittee, according to the agreement reached at the meeting of the sales executives yesterday.

Announcement was made that the New England Purchasing Agents' Association has offered to co-operate with the sales managers in making a success of "New England Week," when a determining vote will be made to establish a dependable home market for New England goods. It is the opinion of the sponsors of the movement that New England goods often are not sold in the region of their manufacture owing to lack of knowledge of them among buyers.

A detailed commercial survey of New England, to be carried out by the Harvard graduate school of business administration, was discussed at the meeting. Daniel Starch, professor of this school, outlined the possible ramifications of such a survey, should it be undertaken.

He said that important facts to be ascertained would indicate what products were produced in New England and to what extent; the relation of the things produced to the imports; what proportion of each product was sold in New England, and if very little was sold, the reason for this situation.

The question of actually undertaking the project was referred to the central executive committee, as was a motion to endorse a directory of New England producers and manufacturers which is to be issued shortly by the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The campaign is to cost as little as possible, not only to the benefit, and stringent measures are to be taken. It was said, to prevent anyone from reaping undeserved profit. John S. Lawrence, chairman of the central executive committee, said that newspapers have been asked not to run special advertisements for "New England Week" since that would mean solicitation of advertisements from the merchants involved.

Representatives of several Boston newspapers pledged co-operation and support to the movement to "put New England on the map" commercially speaking. Labor unions also are interested in the proposal, it was said. The women of New England are behind the movement as a solid, organized body, according to Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird. The movement was important to women, she said, and they were sure to give their support, really meant something. She suggested a list of the most important New England manufactures and produce be drawn up for the women, so that they might know what was made in New England and where to buy it.

Mr. Lawrence opened the meeting by a short explanation of what "New England Week" meant. He said:

New England Week is an unpaid movement seeking to sell New England to the New Englander. There is to be no money made. It is a change in methods of distribution, no competition through shows, no big fairs that would draw the purchasing of one community to another.







## FIRE ALARM STATION CORNER STONE LAID

Ceremonies Observed at Fenway  
Site of Boston's \$300,000  
Municipal Project

The corner stone of Boston's new \$300,000 fire alarm station at the West-end Avenue entrance to the Fenway was laid this afternoon. State and city officials, insurance representatives and invited guests were present at the ceremony. Theodore A. Glynn, fire commissioner, presided and James M. Curley, Mayor, delivered the principal address, while a band of the traffic division of the police department furnished music.

The erection of a fire alarm station in Boston's beautiful parkway was a thought to which many, at least for a time, were unable to reconcile themselves. The anomaly of its supposedly grim presence amid the quiet dignity of educational institutions and museums, not to mention the tranquility of the environs, was a matter of discussion of debate at one time quite lively.

An Attractive Structure  
The new fire alarm station will be, according to the architects, an exceedingly attractive structure, in line with the harmonious development of the district. It will be just another structure of stone and dignity like Simmons College, the Art Museum and a score of other buildings in the vicinity. The station will do its work efficiently and quickly as is done among best fire alarm stations. Of course, it is highly technical—such an establishment, both in construction and function. One may as well think of it as sort of headquarters of wires and automatic devices which make adequate protection from fire something to be counted on.

The advantage to the fire department of a station somewhat isolated, as this one will be, is obvious. The likelihood of its being put out of commission by fire is remote, if not quite impossible. This is not true of the present station, nor is it true of stations in many other cities, although there is a tendency now to take advantage of the better protection the open spaces offer. The present station, in Bristol Street, is in the heart of the lumber district.

Construction of a fire alarm station in the Fenway also emphasizes the growth of diversified establishments in that district. It is coming to be quite cosmopolitan in the matter of its interests and purposes. The fire alarm station is the second municipal enterprise to establish itself in the Fenway and is taken by some to mark a gradual semicommercial shift toward this beauty spot. As an evidence of this they point to the taking over by the city of one of the finest apartment houses in the vicinity for the Girls' Trade School. This building is across the street from the station.

The corner stone ceremony today was really the celebration of the realization of the dreams of Boston fire commissioners for the last 20 years. In spite of the up-to-date equipment of the old station its inadequacy in other ways has always been felt.

Architects' Description  
According to O'Connell & Shaw, the architects, the station will be one story, 35 feet in height, 125 by 75 feet in size, and of Indiana limestone with a percentage of Ohio sandstone introduced for color. The \$200,000 remainder of the appropriation of \$300,000 granted by the Legislature will be used for the new station equipment, and the laying of the new conduits and cables. The new equipment will be an exact replica of the former equipment which will be used as a reserve in case the new station is incapacitated. Every possible means has been taken to speed the work toward its expected completion in December. The walls are now up to the first-story windows.

The station will be "the largest and best equipped building of its kind in the world," according to Fire and Water, as it has anticipated the advance in the telegraphing of the alarm by new electrical inventions. The building has been built larger than is necessary at present so that it may accommodate any of the suburbs that may become a part of the city of Boston in later years.

Hayward Murphy, Commissioner of Detroit, who recently visited this city and viewed the plans and location, is reported to have made plans in his own city for a much similar structure in its park system.

## NO ALIENS ABOARD STEAMER SAMARIA

Although the Cunard Line steamer Samaria, which is due in Boston late Sunday or early Monday from Liverpool and Queenstown was expected to bring a substantial number of aliens under the new quotas for the current fiscal year, the passenger list includes no immigrants, according to advice received here today at the local office. The vessel is bringing 40 first-class passengers, 53 second-class, and 43 in the third class, in addition to 149 passengers for New York, to which port the vessel will proceed from Boston.

The Samaria will return from New York to Boston in time to sail from this port on Aug. 7. Prominent persons returning on board the Samaria include Elith Thompson, one of the founders of the General Electric Company, and Mrs. Thompson, Miss Susan C. Amory of Marlborough Street and Augustus Thorndike of Commonwealth Avenue and Mrs. Thorndike, and Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Crocker.

GATHERING OF 94TH DIVISION  
CAMP DEVENS, Mass., July 24 (Special)—Plans for the gathering of the 94th division, made up of Massachusetts men, were discussed today by the officers now under a special course of training here, and Maj. S. F. Hawkins, division adjutant, outlined instructions for unit commanders on Mobilization Day, Sept. 12. Troops will be assembled in small units, generally the company, at a suitable place in each district, after the reserve officer in command has arranged for theoretical briefing and theoretical drawing of supplies, and has established relations with civilian officials in the community.

## New Fire Alarm Station in Fenway



Corner Stone for Building in Foreground Was Laid Today. The Museum of Fine Arts is at Left, Fenway Court in Middle Background With Simmons College Nearer to Right. The Photograph Was Taken From Roof of Girls' Trade School.

## "FARMERS' WEEK" TO BEGIN MONDAY

Important Sessions to Be Held at  
Connecticut College

HARTFORD, Conn., July 24 (Special)—What are looked upon as the most important meetings of the year for the farmers of the state will take place next week at the Connecticut Agricultural College when "Farmers' Week" will be observed, beginning Monday.

Thousands of farmers are expected to attend and some of the leading specialists on farm and home topics in the United States will speak during the week. There will be numerous group meetings at which farmers will be afforded an opportunity to discuss their own problems. A special women's program has also been arranged which will include discussions by experts on home topics.

An important feature of the week will be a conference of rural religious workers at Storrs Church. "What can we do to help young people in the country" will be the topic for discussion. The Rev. Donald Dorchester of Southbury will speak on "The Use of Motion Pictures." Miss Elizabeth Rogers of the Hartford County Y. W. C. A. will discuss "The Village Girl and Her Future." J. L. Hynes, associate professor of agricultural education at the Connecticut Agricultural College, will offer suggestions gained from an industrial and social survey of a typical rural community. "Our Country Boys" will be the subject of a paper by the Rev. Elmer T. Thienes of the Hartford County Y. M. C. A.

Among the features of the farmers' program will be an address on the International Congress of Beekeepers by Professor L. B. Crandall; a paper on "The World's Poultry Congress and Poultry Conditions in Europe," by Prof. W. F. Kirkpatrick; a discussion of "The World Is Our Poultry Market," by Prof. C. K. Graham; a paper on "Shout Poultry in Connecticut Increase or Decrease in the Next Five Years," by Prof. I. G. Davis; an address on "Good Roads" by John A. Macdonald, highway commissioner; address on "Roads and the Public" by Malcolm D. Rudd, deputy motor vehicle commissioner; a discussion of "Rural Tax Problems" by W. H. Blodgett, state tax commissioner; and an address by Hiram Bingham, Lieutenant-Governor.

Hayward Murphy, Commissioner of Detroit, who recently visited this city and viewed the plans and location, is reported to have made plans in his own city for a much similar structure in its park system.

## RECOUNT IN MAINE NEARS COMPLETION

AUGUSTA, Me., July 24 (AP)—Approximately 27,000 ballots remain to be inspected in the state-wide primary recount to determine the Republican nominee for Governor, it was announced this afternoon at the close of the seventh day of counting. Indications now point to completion of the count by Tuesday next.

Ralph O. Brewster, state Senator, who was defeated for the nomination on the face of the official returns, today filed affidavits from election officials in Dexter in refutation of charges of irregularities made by Frank G. Farrington, state Senator, to whom a certificate of nomination has been granted.

STATE PAYS FOR GAS  
The Governor's council has declined to accept the recommendation of Homer Loring, chairman of the state commission on administration and finance that allowances to state employees for gasoline used by them in their private cars while on state business be limited to six or eight cents a mile depending on the type of car used. The council voted to allow eight cents a mile for all cars and ten cents a mile for all others.

UNION "FRICTION" INVESTIGATED  
The Boston Car Men's Union has suspended all meetings until the executive board of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees passes judgment, at a meeting in Detroit, Aug. 4, on the question of "friction and dissension" within the ranks of the Boston organization.

## BIG ANDROSCOGGIN WATER-POWER DEAL IS REPORTED NEAR

LEWISTON, Me., July 24 (Special)—For a long time the Central Maine Power Company has been dicker with the Union Water Power Company of Lewiston for the sale by the latter of the water-power privilege at Clark's Rips, a few miles above this city. This property is an undeveloped power privilege owned by the Union Water Power Company and is capable of developing 24,000 horsepower under its full head.

The original offer by the Central Maine Power Company for the Clark's Rips privilege was \$600,000, but the treasurer of the Hill Mill was not satisfied with the prevailing belief that the property could develop only 10,000 horsepower, and had an engineering survey made. The result was the discovery of 24,000 horsepower, so the offer of \$600,000 was turned down and the power company was given an option on the undeveloped property at \$900,000.

It is now understood that the Central Maine Company has decided to exercise this option, which has been extended three times, and that they will take over the Clark's Rips property at \$900,000.

This purchase money will go to the Union Water Power Company, which in turn is owned by the Bates, Hill, Continental & Androscoggin mills and the Lewiston Bleachery. This money may be used for the further development of the Androscoggin River—said to be the best controlled river in the United States.

## FOREST SOCIETY HONORS FOUNDER

New Hampshire to Memorialize  
Frank W. Rollins

WARREN, N. H., July 24 (Special)—A ceremony of unusual interest is planned for July 31 on the top of Kearsarge Mountain when the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests will dedicate a bronze tablet in tribute to Frank W. Rollins, who was Governor of New Hampshire 25 years ago and the founder of the society.

## MAINE COUNTY FETES CENTENARY OF COURT

WISCASSET, Me., July 23 (AP)—The centenary of the opening of the Lincoln County courthouse, the oldest in the State, was observed yesterday by the Lincoln County Bar Association. It has been in continuous use and has undergone little change since its completion. Albert M. Spear, associate justice, presided. Augustus F. Moulton of Portland read a history of Maine and of Lincoln County, while William D. Patterson of this town gave the history of the courthouse.

The annual meeting of the State of Maine Clerks of Courts Association and the annual field day of the Somerset County Bar Association were held here in connection with the exercises.

ELEVATED SERVICE CHANGE  
Beginning next Sunday morning the tube and tunnel night service of the Boston Elevated Railway will be extended 45 minutes. This means that instead of rapid transit trains ceasing at midnight they will continue until 1:15 a. m.

## NEW WAGE BOARD TO MEET TONIGHT

Combines Work of Old Boards  
on Canning and Confectionery

The membership of the new wage board for canning and preserving and minor lines of confectionery has just been completed by the Minimum Wage Commission. The first meeting of the board will be held at the State House tonight at 7:30 o'clock.

This board will combine the work of the former wage boards for canning and preserving and minor lines of confectionery and miscellaneous food preparations. Joseph Taylor, former chairman of the wage board for minor lines of confectionery, will serve as chairman for the new board. The other representatives of the public are Mrs. Walter B. Hosley, Waban, and N. W. Gifford, East Boston. The representatives of the employers are Fred Bennett, Stickney & Poor Company; Chaney N. Hall, Gordon-Pew Fisheries Company, Ltd.; H. R. Horton, United Candy Company; Frank L. Miller; the Three Millers Company; L. H. Larue, Joseph Middleby Jr., Inc., and L. E. Whipple, the Whipple Company.

The representatives of employees are Mrs. Della Dillon, Miss Anita L. Webb and Mrs. Susan G. Haley of Boston; Mrs. Isabelle G. McNulty and Mrs. Catherine Rogers of Somerville; and Mrs. Mary B. Silva of Gloucester. The purpose of the commission in establishing one wage board for the two branches of the industry is to secure a single decree for the occupation. At the present time there are two decrees in effect, one for canning and preserving establishments with a minimum rate of \$11 a week; one for establishments manufacturing minor lines of confectionery and miscellaneous food preparations with a minimum rate of \$12 a week.

Two other wage boards are in process of formation at the present time, which is to combine the work of the former wage boards for retail and board for bread and bakery products, wholesale millinery, and the wage the first board to be established for this occupation.

## BANKERS WANT AN AMENDMENT TO RESERVE ACT

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 24—Amendment of the Federal Reserve Act to take from the Federal Reserve Board the "supposed power" to prescribe conditions for state bank membership in the federal reserve system was recommended in a resolution adopted yesterday at the closing session of the twenty-third annual convention of the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks. State banks, the resolution said, represent more than \$33,000,000,000 of the country's total \$55,000,000,000 in banking resources. Section nine of the Federal Reserve Act was quoted as providing "the state banks may be permitted by the Federal Reserve Board to become members of the federal reserve system 'subject to such conditions as it may prescribe'."

The resolution recommended that there be substituted for the state bank membership class of the Federal Reserve Act "a specific recital of definite conditions that state banks and trust companies must comply with in order that they may be entitled to membership in the Federal Reserve System."

## WALDORF SYSTEM EARNINGS HOLD UP

The Waldorf System, Inc., reports for the first six months of 1924:

	1924	1923
Sales	\$4,180,414	\$5,821,377
Net profits	\$255,585	\$246,515
Prof. div.	\$1,485	\$4,110
Com. div.	274,444	238,405
Sur. for period	294,220	254,537

"Equivalent after preferred dividends to \$1.25 a share in 1924, \$1.20 a share in 1923 and \$1.15 a share in 1922, on the present outstanding 441,610 common shares."

## RAILROADS ASKED TO SAVE ANIMALS BY ANTI-VIVISECTIONIST

Hugh R. Gwynn of Baltimore, prominent worker of the Maryland Anti-Vivisection Society spoke yesterday at the home of Mrs. Charles Greeley Cunningham of Brookline denouncing cruelty to animals in transportation. He also feels that greater care should be exerted in all parts of the country to keep animals from straying onto the railroad tracks. New England lines are the most carefully protected in the country, but not even this district is perfect.

The Anti-Vivisection Society of Maryland has been growing rapidly and is about to open a home for itself.

## MAINE GOVERNOR CITES TAX DROP

Receipts From Inheritances Show  
\$561,765 Decrease

AUGUSTA, Me., July 24 (Special)—"When the last Legislature was in session, the Finance Committee estimated that the inheritance taxes would amount to \$325,000 per year, and appropriations were based on these expected receipts," says Percival P. Baxter, Governor, in commenting upon the falling off of inheritance taxes in Maine. "At the time, however, I thought that the committee was too hopeful and protested against making appropriations upon such an insecure financial basis." He continued: "I estimated the receipts from this source as \$550,000, and as a matter of fact, the receipts for the fiscal year that has just closed, June 30, 1924, were \$567,453. The Legislature apparently based its hopes upon the receipts for the fiscal year 1923, which were \$1,119,219.32, but those of us who understood know that certain unusual conditions were responsible for that sum. The year that has just closed has brought in \$561,765 less than the year previous, or \$267,546 less than the legislative estimate. It has been difficult to carry on the State's affairs on account of this shrinkage of revenue, for which, of course, no one is responsible. We all have been obliged to practice every economy."

## NORTHERN PACIFIC WILL SHOW GAIN FOR HALF YEAR

NEW YORK, July 24—Net income of Northern Pacific Railway for the six months ended June 30 will show an increase of about \$1,700,000 over the corresponding period of last year. This estimated increase in net income is practically the same as was shown by Great Northern, which was \$1,677,000. All reports regarding crop conditions in Northern Pacific territory, east of the Rockies, are favorable. Unless there is considerable deterioration before harvest they will be well above the average.

West of the Rockies, grain and fruit conditions are unfavorable because of the lack of rain. Fortunately, however, volume of grain raised in the northern Pacific territory, east of the Rockies, is much larger than west of that line.

Increases in eastern territories over the normal yields are now promised which will help to make up for heavy falling off in Oregon and Washington. Northern Pacific cut its operating expenses quite heavily during the first half of the year, but it is learned that maintenance of equipment was in no way sacrificed as a consequence, the company will be in a position to handle large crops in its eastern territory promptly.

## REFUNDING INCOME TAX OVERPAYMENTS

WASHINGTON, July 24—The Treasury is making rapid progress in refunding overpayments on taxes resulting from the 25 per cent reduction granted by Congress on this year's payments. Almost one-third of the total of \$15,000,000 has already been returned to the taxpayers. Acting Secretary Winston said today that checks aggregating more than \$5,000,000 had been mailed or are ready for mailing.

## BOSTON AIRPORT REPAIRS HURRIED

Improvements Hastened to Receive U. S. Globe Fliers

Co-operation of army and city officials in hastening the improvements in the East Boston Airport began yesterday when James M. Curley, Mayor, notified Louis R. Knight Jr., head of the New England Air Service, that he had ordered 25 men to report immediately. The work of leveling, filling in and grading has been going on for more than a week under the supervision of army officials and paid by a state appropriation of \$9000. A decided effort is being made now to hasten the work in anticipation of the arrival of the round-the-world fliers, who are expected in Boston by Aug. 21. No official program has yet been announced for the reception and entertainment of the aviators. According to officials of the War Department, the men banqueting by air officers of New England on the first night in the city, while the next day it is planned to have a luncheon at the Copley-Flax given by Mayor Curley. In the afternoon it is hoped a public reception will be held and a dinner by the Boston Chamber of Commerce will probably follow. In view of the fact that this is their first landing on United States soil for many days, it is hoped to give the men a hearty reception.

A new arrival at the Airport yesterday was the fog-dispersing plane which has been going through tests in the south. Officials say that this plane, which is now fully equipped is very successful. The plane is said to spray electric sand down through the clouds, mist, or fog, liquify the moist particles and make them fall as rain, thus clearing the air. The arrival of the plane here may in some way be connected with the coming of the round-the-world aviators.

WEBSTER FACES  
CLOSING OF MILLS  
Right to Buy From New England Power Co. Demanded

Unless the mills in Webster, Mass., of S. Slater & Sons Company, a subsidiary of the American Woolen Company, are permitted by the Webster selectmen to buy power from the New England Power Company within the next month, the town will face the probability of having the mills shut down. This was the ultimatum issued today by H. N. Slater, president of the Slater Mills.

The mills are to be closed from Aug. 16 to Sept. 2 during which time electrification of the plant will be completed, and if at the end of that time an agreement has not been reached the mills will not reopen and 1500 or more employees will be thrown out of work indefinitely, the president said. Some time ago the Slater Mills filed a request that they be allowed to use power from the New England Power Company on the grounds that it could be obtained much cheaper than from the Webster-Southbridge Gas & Electric Company. The Department of Public Utilities has already granted the New England Power Company the right to furnish power to the Slater Mills, but owing to the opposition of the Webster-Southbridge Gas & Electric Company the Webster selectmen have hesitated in allowing the outside company to do so.

B. & M. CUTS EXPENSES  
Retrenchments due to decreased business and pursuance of the policy of strict economy by the management have resulted in further shortening of train crews on the Boston & Maine Railroad. In all, 31 brakemen have been dismissed or suspended, and next Monday five trains will be taken out of service, which will mean more lay-offs.

QUIGLEY "GAS" SALES  
GAINING IN CHELSEA  
"Business is still good," said Laurence Quigley, Mayor of Chelsea, today as he continued to sell gasoline at 17 cents and oil at 12 cents to the long strings of automobiles that lined up in front of the city stables. The Mayor expects to open new stations tomorrow. Managers of the Standard and Jersey companies have stated that the sales of 5000 or 6000 gallons a day will not affect their business no matter how long it is kept up.

Results of  
The Christian Science  
Monitor  
Survey on Prohibition

The Monitor was desirous of knowing the attitude of the best element in American citizenship regarding Prohibition and its enforcement. To this end it asked the views of the heads of organizations representing fully 13,500,000 Americans.

Replies indicate that instead of the threatened collapse of the dry sentiment that made the Eighteenth Amendment possible in the face of tremendous opposition, the prohibition forces are stronger now than ever before.

The Christian Science Monitor has published a booklet entitled, "Prohibition Is Here to Stay," which contains detailed reports from the various organizations that were included in the Survey, also a summing up of the fruits of four years of Prohibition.

We will be glad to mail this booklet to anyone who is interested. Organizations or individuals desiring copies of this booklet may obtain any number desired

Address  
The  
Christian Science Monitor

BACK BAY STATION, BOSTON, MASS.



## Vacation-Study Conferences Teach Women World Problems

Y. W. C. A. Sponsors Camp Discussions Among 10,000  
Throughout Nation to Develop Constructive Interest

By MARJORIE SHULER

NEW YORK, July 23 (Special)—A lake, a bit of woods, and a circle of factory girls or home women in middie blouses and knickers discussing immigration, the proposed equal rights amendment, whether married women ought to work outside the home, and what is behind the carefree mask of youth today—this is the sort of vacation which the Young Women's Christian Association is bringing to 10,000 women from California to Maine. Not all of those attending the 37 conferences during July and August throughout the country are industrial workers. Some are drawn from homes, some from business, some from the Girl Reserves. But all are learning that the best kind of a vacation provides not only pleasant memories but new ideas.

The so-called indifference of women to legislation is being attacked in a practical way at the conferences, round-table discussions are being arranged on the need for all citizens to vote, and on various phases of proposed federal legislation. A legislative referee is appointed at each conference to take a straw vote on the federal Child Labor Amendment, the proposed federal department of education, the proposed equal rights amendment, uniform marriage and divorce laws, specific legislation to remedy legal discriminations against women, the minimum wage and immigration.

In this way the association is encouraging general interest in public questions, and it also is getting a cross-section of opinion from its own members so that its endorsements will not be of the "rubber stamp" variety but really will represent the majority views of its constituency. Pamphlets containing questions and answers on the League of Nations are features of the conferences in view of the fact that the association at its last convention unqualifiedly endorsed the League and urged its 500,000 membership to keep well informed on the issue.

### Religious Point of View

In such ways the conferences, religious in purpose and origin, are bringing the attention of the 10,000 attendants to bear upon world affairs, racial, social and legislative problems, especially in their religious aspects. Reports are beginning to come into the national headquarters in New York showing the attitude of the conferences upon some of these questions. Married women in industry and the foreigner in industry are chiefly occupied the attention of the industrial conferences at Dewey Lake, Mich., and Central Valley, N. Y.

Married women in industry work a hardship upon the unmarried women who are self-supporting, in the opinion of the conferences. Married women in industry are chiefly occupied the attention of the industrial conferences at Dewey Lake, Mich., and Central Valley, N. Y.

It is possible that youth's insouciance is a mask, after all, is being asked at the conferences, and a general course of study has been prepared for all the groups along the lines of three predominating youth movements, which the course terms "the dull rebellion group, or the young institutionalists, the flitzy group, or the young barbarians, and the constructive, thinking group, or the young progressives."

"Youth is not as happy and careless as it would have us believe," declares this course, and it places the responsibility for the youth's bewilderment upon the fact that home and religious training heretofore have thrown emphasis upon the dangers rather than upon the securities of living.

Money trails for women are being traced at the conferences, along with the trails which lead up the mountains and around the lakes, where the vacations are taking place. This course is based upon the fact that from 50 to 75 cents of every dollar spent in the United States passes through the hands of the buyers and it attempts to make women more intelligent about household buying and to bring to their attention the re-

suits of surveys of gainful occupations open to women and the average salaries to be expected in each.

### Combines Study and Play

Among the conference leaders are: Bishop Francis J. McConnell of Pittsburgh, at Camp Nepahwin, Canton, Pa.; Miss Julia Lathrop, formerly chief of the United States Children's Bureau, at Geneva, Wis.; Florence W. Stevens, woman banker of Portland, Me., at Camp Maquis, Poland, Me.; Dr. Charles M. Arbuckle of the Newton Theological Seminary; Dr. H. E. Hieronymus, professor at the University of Chicago; Dr. W. W. Alexander of the Commission of Inter-racial Co-operation, Atlanta, Ga.; and Dr. Samuel G. Inman of the Commission on Co-operation with Latin America, New York City, at Blue Ridge, Va.; Dr. Walter F. Hull of Swarthmore College, at Lake Geneva, Wis.; Countess Elia Bernadotte, niece of the King of Sweden, at Astoria, Calif.; Fraulein Hulda Zarnack of Germany, at Silver Bay, N. Y.; Miss Margaret Burton, niece of Richard Burton, director of the conferences.

Each conference is limited to 10 days, and the time is divided much as it is at a chalet, with certain hours for lectures or study and a part of each day set for hiking, sports and other forms of out-door recreation. The factory and business girls ordinarily use their entire vacation at a conference, some of them having their way paid by their own clubs or by their local associations in order that they may bring back their newly-acquired knowledge for the benefit of their particular groups or for their associations as a whole. But some of the associations have summer camps where community groups or older school girls can remain for a fortnight or longer, according to the number of camp applicants.

The conferences are being surveyed

## Y. W. C. A. Conference—Campers Combine Study and Play in Vacation



© E. J. Hardcastle

Upper Left—Blazing a Trail Through the Maine Forests Near Camp Piqua. Upper Right—Conference Leaders vs. Delegates for Camp Championship. Lower—Hikers Halt for Lunch.



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## LABOR PARTY HOLDS BALANCE OF POWER IN SOUTH AFRICA

Transfer of Its 18 Votes to the Side of the Opposition  
Would Lead to Fall of Hertzog Government

CAPE TOWN, June 24 (Special Correspondence)—In the new South African Parliament, which will soon meet, it is said to be the balance of parties will be held by Labor; while nominally in coalition with the Nationalists, a transference of their 18 votes to the Opposition would mean the end of the Hertzog Government.

So it is that particular interest has been aroused in the personality of the leader of the Labor Party in South Africa, Colonel Creswell. He has always shown himself an adroit politician, quick to seize upon the weaknesses of all parties. It is not thought likely that he will allow the present situation to continue without exacting a fairly heavy price for his support of the Nationalists.

Born at Gibraltar, Frederick Hugh Page Creswell first came to South Africa as a gold manager in the Transvaal. Before long the question of Chinese labor came to the forefront of Imperial politics and among the fierce critics of Chinese coolies in the mines was Creswell.

He resigned his position as mine manager and toured England in the 1906 general election on behalf of the Liberal Party, the election which brought the Liberals back to power with an overwhelming victory. With his appetite whetted by this political adventure, Creswell returned to South Africa, joined the Labor Party, and became the accepted leader in Parliament. An able and fearless debater, he has not hesitated to attack in frank and dangerous fashion. This frankness brought him to jail in January, 1914, when he was sentenced to one

month's hard labor in connection with the general strike on the Rand. After serving his month in prison, he returned to the Rand to lead another bitter attack on the Government.

When the Great War began he was one of the first to enlist, and was second in command of the Rand Rifles in the campaign in German Southwest Africa. In 1918 he was again in England, touring the country on behalf of the Labor candidates at the general election.

A strenuous politician of strong convictions and notable ability, Colonel Creswell has always been a subject of considerable interest, not unmixed with a mild exasperation on the part of his opponents. His efforts to extend white labor on the mines at the expense of native labor, and his insistence upon a white South Africa have been regarded as an impossible idea.

With Colonel Creswell as its leader it seems certain that the Labor Party of South Africa will be sound on the Imperial connection.

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## IMMIGRANT COLONIES TURN TO CANADA FOR PERMANENT HOMES

LONDON, Ont., July 19 (Special Correspondence)—Dutch, Armenian and Scottish agents, announce thousands of their countrymen are ready to come to Canada if a preliminary survey of conditions is satisfactory. Of the Hollanders, 10,000 came to the country last spring. More are expected next spring, the Canadian Government is seeking to attract more

settlers of the same class as those who recently arrived.

A party of Scottish editors, after visiting Scottish colonies in Ontario, have announced they will report favorably to the people at home, and many Scottish settlers may be expected.

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**The Sterling & Welch**  
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**Furniture and Lamps**  
Opens Monday, July 28  
**The Sterling & Welch Co.**  
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## AMERICANS DECIDE ON WAR TABLETS

No "Gettysburgs" for French  
Fields, Authorities Declare

PARIS, July 14 (P)—The members of the American war monument commission are agreed that American monuments abroad shall be limited to those approved by the American Government and shall be for the memory of the fallen and not for the glory of individual divisions or commands. They have agreed informally that from the point of view of generalials the American battlefields abroad shall not take on the aspect of Gettysburg.

The commission has nearly finished its work in Europe and the members are dispersing with the intention of meeting in Washington for the preparation of their report which will be made directly to President Coolidge. The general impression among the members is that the cemeteries should be made as beautiful as possible by everything that landscape gardening can furnish without oversteering monuments or memorial structures.

The commission has traveled since July 1 through all of the American battlefields and battle cemeteries in France. General Pershing, Captain R. G. Woodside, commander-in-chief of the American Veterans of Foreign Wars, and several other members of the commission are sailing for home from Cherbourg on the George Washington.

Maj. Slater Washburn of Worcester, Mass., in the name of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, laid a wreath on the tomb of the unknown soldier.

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**DIS-TIL-LATA**



## THE RADIO PAGE

BROWNING-DRAKE REGENAFORMER  
ACHIEVES EXCEPTIONAL RESULTS

Many Letters Received Describing Remarkable Accomplishments—New Picture Shows Ideal Set-up

Some six weeks have elapsed since the Browning-Drake Regenaformer series was presented to the readers of this page, a sufficient time for widespread tests to have been made by home constructors, and the results have been as good as the theoretical aspects of the circuit would lead one to believe. Numbers of letters have come in, and without exception all who have built the set properly find that it gives excellent results.

The set pictured in the accompanying photo was made by a Boston radio constructor from the articles published. The editor of this page took this set down to Duxbury, a town about 40 miles south of Boston, and on a hot summer Sunday afternoon WJAF and WJZ were brought in so that they were audible at least 30 feet from the loud speaker. This was remarkable as the distance is more than 200 miles, a rather unusual daylight summer time range.

Extracts from a letter by W. M. Reckford of Inglewood, Calif., show results that speak for themselves.

Its performance is uncanny. Here are some of the things it does. It operates a loud speaker without antenna or ground on local stations with wonderful volume and no distortion, with merely 10 to 12 feet of wire thrown on the floor, one end of which is attached to the antenna post. It brings in Oakland KGO and KIX loud on the speaker with 18 feet of light cord seven feet from the ground and without using a ground connection. I have brought in Calgary, Canada, Portland, Ore., and Salt Lake City, Utah, on this 18-foot antenna with a ground. Mind you, this is in southern California, and a super-heterodyne cannot do better. I honestly believe after one learns to tune it properly it will do better than any receiver now on the market.

Mr. Reckford found that a D. V. 3 tube worked better than a 199 in his first stage. The following is from a

professional man in Worcester who does not pretend to be an experienced radio builder.

The radio is a winner. Works perfectly! The following are the stations that I have heard, besides some others that are too easy to get to mention. In all cases where L. S. is marked, I got them on the loud speaker strong enough to be heard 10 feet away very comfortably and in most cases loud enough to hear them all over the apartment.

WOR, Jefferson City, Mo., phone: WTAS, phone: WOR, phone: in broad daylight; WCAP, L. S.; WEAF, L. S.; KDKA, L. S.; WGY, L. S.; WJZ, L. S.; WHAZ, L. S.; KPIX, Hastings, Neb., L. S.; WGN, Chicago, L. S.; WEBB, Chicago, L. S.; WHN, L. S.; WJZ, L. S.; CHYC, L. S.; and Ottawa, Can. Many others were heard within 100 miles too numerous to mention. I get nearly twice the volume that a neighbor does on his Acme reflex and he uses a power speaker while I have a Western Electric phone unit with a horn. The dealers downtown will not believe that I am getting what I am, as they cannot do as well on their super-heterodyne.

The odd fact about readers writing in about this set is that the general comparison is always made with a super-heterodyne and seldom with any other kind of a receiver. WOR has been hard to get in the district around Boston for some time even at night and to get this station some 300 miles away in daylight is indeed an achievement.

Canute Halstead, a radio operator on the S. S. Jacob, states, regarding selectivity, that in reconstructing a set which he had, the Browning-Drake circuit shown in the June issue of the Monitor was used. He adds:

It may interest you to know that regardless of the small cabinet used (1 1/2 x 1 1/2 in.) the set works remarkably well. KFI, Los Angeles came in first at Seattle without interference from local radio-casting stations.

## Browning-Drake Regenaformer Set Proves Rare Ability



This Set Was Made by a Boston Radio Constructor According to the Specifications Published on This Page. It Uses Factory-Made Coils and Condensers. The Wiring is All Done Beneath the Sub-Panel as This Makes a Neater Effect. The Neutralizing Condenser is the Little Knob Just Back of the First Tube Socket. The Round Object on the Panel is a Voltmeter so That the Voltage Will Not Be Pushed Up Above 3 at Any Time. Otherwise the 199 Tube Soon Becomes Useless. Sockets of the Spring Type Are Used. The Audio Transformer Are Mounted Just Under the Rear of the Sub-Panel. Four Small Supporting Legs Were Cut Out of Brass to Hold Up the Rear of the Sub-Panel. This is the Set Which the Editor of This Page Tested in the Country and With Which Such Good Daylight Results Were Obtained. Fourteen Stations Were Heard the First Night It Was Used From 7 to 10 P. M.

DETAILS EXPLAINED  
FOR BROWNING SETImportant Factors in Construction  
Noted—Neutralization Is Discussed

At this time, after a careful survey of letters regarding structural details of the Browning-Drake Regenaformer receiver a short discussion of some of the points involved seems pertinent. For instance, the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory neutralization.

Owing to the small internal capacity of the tube used in the first radio-frequency stage the neutralization should be fairly easy if the wiring has been carefully done with due respect to keeping grid and plate leads well apart and mounting the coils in the proper position. A simple test for neutralization is to bring the tickler up to the spilling point and then back just below this position. Now leave the second condenser dial where it is and turn the first condenser back and forth. If no pluck is heard the set is neutralized. This should be tried in different wavelength positions, however. If good reception is being obtained there is no particular need of concerning oneself about the neutralization except that every endeavor should be made to see that the first tube does not oscillate, since the set will then radiate.

Regarding the tapping of the antenna coil, try between the middle turn and the fourteenth and see where signals come in best. If lower waves cannot be reached, due to the large minimum capacity of the variable condenser used, take off four or five turns of the antenna coil.

If proper balance of the set is to be obtained the utmost care should be taken to see that the center of the coils are on an axis with each other. A .00035 variable condenser may be used to tune the regenaformer, but .0005 was specified in the original outline in order to keep the coils mounted on the back of the condenser in the proper relation to one another.

If the tickler does not seem to work try reversing the leads. If it is still balky set the condenser dial at a high wavelength point and then remove or add turns to the tickler until the set just barely slides in oscillation at that point. This will make it right for the lower waves, since a set oscillates much easier at low waves than at high.

Above all, do not neglect to put a by-pass condenser across the primary of the first audio transformer. This should be a .002. No other by-pass condensers are needed except in case an audio frequency howl develops, when it might be advisable to try by-passing the secondary of the second audio transformer. If the trouble persists the secondary of the first transformer may also be by-passed.

## Radio Programs

Due to its wide circulation, The Christian Science Monitor is compelled to publish radio programs a week in advance to reach readers at distant points.

## FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 23

"Law for Women, Why Not?" is the striking title of an address to be given from WOR by a woman for women, the talented speaker is an assistant to the United States district attorney in Newark. Her name is Mary Towle. The message this "fair Portia" carries in the radio should be of interest to all these days when women are entering into almost every field of activity.

WGNY is making a very definite kind of contribution to an understanding of the better type of music by the general public with a talk, "Claude Debussy and His Music," by Prof. Vladimir Karapetoff of Cornell University. Mr. Karapetoff will play four of Debussy's compositions during the talk to illustrate his points. This is the real way to bring music home to the people and we are glad that WGNY is taking this step. Previous to this feature the student players will produce "Scrap of Paper," a short play.

WJZ will give us one of the regular Wanamaker concerts, which are as good as they are regular. An especial treat is in store for us on this occasion, as Dr. Alexander Russell will give an organ recital on the far-famed Wanamaker organ. And just to get the opposite side of music, we may tune in on WJZ and hear Col. John A. Pattee play his fiddle with piano accompaniment in a series of old-fashioned songs or country dances. The colored will come out the dances as he plays. This should be most acceptable in the little hamlets and villages where so many enthusiasts are now summering.

## Program Features

FOR THURSDAY, JULY 24  
EASTERN STANDARD TIME  
CHAC, La Presse, Montreal, Can. (485 Meters)

8 p. m.—Special entertainment.  
CNW, Canadian National Railways, Montreal, Can. (440 Meters)  
9 p. m.—Concert by the orchestra of the E. M. S. Auditorium.

WNAF, Round Hill Radio Corp., South Dartmouth, Mass. (585 Meters)  
5 p. m.—Dinner music, Joseph Knecht directing.  
5:30 p. m.—Teresa Wolfe Rashka, soprano, accompanied by Jacqueline de Moore.

5:45 p. m.—George Vause, concert pianist.  
7 p. m.—WEAF Country Club group.  
WBZ, Westinghouse, Springfield, Mass. (587 Meters)

5:40 p. m.—Leo Reisman and his orchestra.  
5:55 p. m.—Letter from the New England Homestead, "At the Theater," with A. L. S. Wood.  
6:30 p. m.—Bedtime story.

6:45 p. m.—Recital by Robert Ridge, pianist.  
7:30 p. m.—Col. John A. Pattee, player of old-fashioned dances and songs on an old fiddle, with piano accompaniment. Colonel Pattee will call out the dances as he plays.  
WGT, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. (580 Meters)

7:50 p. m.—Radio drama, "Scrap of Paper," by WGT Student Players, Edward H. Smith, director.  
10:30 p. m.—Address, "Claude Debussy and His Music," by Prof. Vladimir Karapetoff of Cornell University.

WJZ, Radio Corporation of America, New York City (585 Meters)  
4:15 p. m.—"The Progress of the World."  
4:30 p. m.—Alfreda Bertin, violinist; Sarah Levey, accompanist.  
5 p. m.—Sara V. Tuttle, soprano.

7 p. m.—Concert orchestra.  
8:30 p. m.—Wanamaker Concert, Dr. Alexander Russell, organist.  
9:30 p. m.—"America's Role in Europe," Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks, University of the Air.

4:45 p. m.—Navy Band of the Virgin Islands.  
10:30 p. m.—Orchestra, Joseph Knecht, director.  
WEAF, American Telephone and Telegraph Co., New York City (495 Meters)

3 to 4 p. m.—Anne Gretchen, soprano; Alex Rashko, tenor.  
5 to 9 p. m.—Dinner music, Joseph Knecht Orchestra; Teresa Wolfe Rashka, soprano, accompanied by Jacqueline de Moore; WEAF Country Club group; George Vause, concert pianist; Vincent Lopez Orchestra.  
WJZ, Radio Corporation of America, New York City (585 Meters)

4 p. m.—Leonard Partridge's Mayflower Orchestra.  
5 to 6 p. m.—Around the Atlantic's Festival Board.  
5:30 p. m.—Charles Strickland's Orchestra.

8:15 p. m.—Harry Hoek and his orchestra.  
9:30 p. m.—Fletcher Henderson's Orchestra.  
10 p. m.—Abner Silver, song writer, assisted by Sam Kewlow.  
10:30 p. m.—Original James Boys.

WOR, Samberg & Co., Newark, N. J.  
1:30 p. m.—Jerry Drew's Columbia Park Orchestra.  
1:30 p. m.—Mary Towle, assistant to the United States district attorney in Newark, N. J., speaking on "Law for Women, Why Not?"

1:45 p. m.—Clare Tree Major, producer of the "Layman."  
2:10 p. m.—Tom Cooper's Country Club Orchestra.  
WIP, Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. (495 Meters)

1:05 p. m.—Dinner music by the Kentucky Harp Orchestra.  
2 p. m.—Bedtime stories.  
2:15 p. m.—Timely Talks in Motorists, by Gene Hogie.

1:15 p. m.—Concert by Comfort's Philharmonia Orchestra, Roy E. Comfort, conductor; soloist, Miss Edna Cook Smith, contralto.  
2:15 p. m.—Concert by Vassella's Concert Band, Create Vassella, conductor; soloist, Miss Della Hamilton, soprano.

10:15 p. m.—Dance music by Harvey Marburger and his orchestra.  
WEC, Radio Corporation of America, Washington, D. C. (485 Meters)  
10:45 p. m.—Song recital by Elsa Jones, lyric soprano.

9 p. m.—Dance program by Pete Macias' Latin Orchestra.  
WCAE, Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, Washington, D. C. (485 Meters)  
10:30 p. m.—Music by the United States Army Band Orchestra.

KDKA, Westinghouse Electric Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa.  
8:30 p. m.—Dinner concert by the KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra, Victor Sauter, conductor.  
8:40 p. m.—The children's program, "And How to Do It."

8 p. m.—Concert by the KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra, assisted by Catherine Boggs, soprano; Carl Schoen, baritone.  
10 p. m.—Concert.  
KQV, Doubleday-Hill Electric Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. (570 Meters)

9:30 p. m.—Music, with feature of "Sweet Stories" and "Diary of Snobs, Our Dog" for the kiddies.  
WCAE, Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh, Pa. (495 Meters)  
5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert.  
8:30 p. m.—Musical program by Mrs. Charlotte Beadling McHugh, soprano soloist; Miss Florence Selbel, pianist and accompanist; Samuel Walters, violinist.

10 p. m.—Radio review, E. T. Moores.  
WJAX, The Union Trust Co., Cleveland, O. (485 Meters)  
8 p. m.—Music by Ivan Francis's Orchestra. Piano selections by Adolfo Heron, Mexican pianist and composer. Solo by Peter Gluckman, tenor. Pianologues by Mildred Claire Boilev of the Boilev School of Music. Songs by Miss Beale Fortune, contralto.

WLV, Crosley Radio Corporation, Cincinnati, O. (485 Meters)  
4 p. m.—Piano solos by Miss Adelaide Apple.  
10 p. m.—Three minutes with the United States Civil Service.  
10:50 p. m.—The Fort Hamilton Masonic Quartet.  
WWJ, The Detroit News, Detroit, Mich. (517 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Concert by Schmeman's Concert Band.  
9:30 p. m.—The Detroit News Orchestra.  
10 p. m.—Dance music by Jean Goldkette's Orchestra, Detroit News Orchestra.

## CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

KYW, Westinghouse, Chicago, Ill. (485 Meters)  
7:30 p. m.—Musical program: Arthur C. Holder, tenor; Theodore Dixon, baritone; Lelaune Jones, accompanist; pianist and soprano.  
9 p. m.—"At Home" program.

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## Question Box

158. I have constructed the three-tube radio receiver recently described on the radio page, but have not wired the second audio stage jack yet. Using a spring indoor aerial stretched 15 feet across the ceiling of a second story room, the two special transformers and 199 tube, I can hear the local WGY station clearly enough, but can hear only one or two of the town stations with extreme faintness and uncertainty. Connections are not soldered, but screwed tight. Reversing the detector has been tried. A small C battery is used as suggested. More transformers are inexpensive and I have been using them, but have not been satisfied in other circuits. Set does not howl or click when receiving. The condenser have not verniers. Perhaps they should be for successful tuning.  
B. L. C. Hemenstead, N. Y.  
(Ans.) Your trouble may lie in your

antenna. An inside antenna works in some cases and not in others. This set is primarily designed for an outside antenna. Another thing that may be at fault is the tubes used. Unfortunately, the quality of the 199 type of tube has been varied, too often in the wrong direction. Get some local dealer to test the tubes for you. A simple way is to put them in some friend's super-neutrodyne in the oscillator position. If they will oscillate it is a fair chance that they are in good shape. Five more turns may be added to the primary of the transformer to see if this will remedy the defective action. This set seems to demand the last radio frequency transformer. One reader had a continual squeal until he changed his radio frequency transformer. By all means use a good one by some standard manufacturer, one that is designed to feed into a crystal circuit. Be sure that you have the right kind of crystal. If fixed, try another. If adjustable, file the whisker point so as to remove any corrosion that may have occurred. Wash the crystal with alcohol to remove any dirt that may have accumulated on the surface. Verniers are a help in this set. See these points will not help you and let us hear from you again.

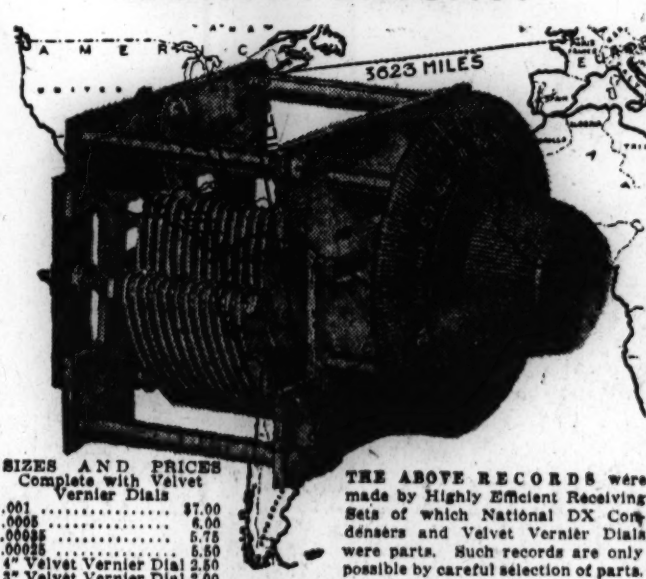
159. The writer has a Murad six-tube receiver with inside aerial and we are desirous of learning what suggestions you would make regarding B batteries for such a machine taking into consideration the wet B batteries that can be recharged, and what are known as dry-cells.  
O. C. B. Sliker, Indiana.  
(Ans.) With six tubes being used as in your case there is a considerable drain on the B batteries. In view of this fact it would seem advisable to get a good set of rechargable B's. They have the advantage of requiring somewhat regular attention and taking up a considerable amount of space. Used properly they are about the best thing possible, particularly when so many tubes are in use.

GILFILLAN BROS.  
ENTER MERGERCombined Firms to Manufacture  
Neutrodyne Receivers

Gilfillan Brothers, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., manufacturers of radio parts and automobile magneto parts, have completed a merger with the Radio Service Laboratories of Asbury Park, N. J., and will shortly enter the field as a Hazeltine Corporation sub-licensed manufacturer of neutrodyne receivers. All parts for the Gilfillan neutrodyne will be manufactured and assembled into complete receivers in Gilfillan plants in Los Angeles and Kansas City and in the plant now taken over at Asbury Park. The well-known radio engineers, H. M. Lewis and M. S. Moore, are co-operating with the Gilfillan engineers in the perfection of their model.

Radio Service Laboratories have held a license to manufacture under the Hazeltine patents for some time. Gilfillan Brothers are the second large group of manufacturers who have announced neutrodyne models within the last two months. The Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company are now in quantity production.

## Achievement!



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The  
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This daily feature of the Monitor came into being because of a definite demand from our readers for authentic, up-to-date news of developments in the field of Radio.

The Monitor's Radio Page is international in character. It gives the latest news of radio activities in all countries and is in the foreground with interesting circuits, always emphasizing the use of the best of parts.

Already the Radio Page has brought much favorable comment. It is ably edited, as is every department of this International Daily Newspaper, and is one of the most comprehensive and instructive daily radio pages published.

Monitor readers demand the best and are ready customers for the better type of manufactured receivers as well as unit apparatus. The advertising columns of the Monitor offer, therefore, an unusual opportunity to reach a responsive group.

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## Ur of the Chaldees Yields Relics 6000 or More Years Old

Philadelphia, Pa., Special Correspondence.  
TO WRIST from the desert sands truths long imbedded therein has been the task of the joint expedition of the University Museum, Philadelphia, and the British Museum, London. With 300 men, the leaders of this archaeological venture have been at work in Babylonia near Ur of the Chaldees where Abraham resided before he began his wanderings.

Fragment by fragment the expedition has gathered data which will push back the veil of history more than a thousand years. The prime sources of information have been buildings and works of art, both of which have shed light upon an era hitherto considered mythical.

Documentary evidence, found in a temple of the goddess Ninkhursag, precluded any necessity for conjecture. "The building," writes Dr. C. Leonard Woolley, director of the expedition, "was a temple erected by the hitherto unknown King A-an-ni-pad-da, son of King Mes-an-ni-pad-da of the first dynasty of Ur about B. C. 4300; the third dynasty, according to Babylonian tradition, after the flood. The marble foundation tablet from which we derive our information is the oldest dated document ever found; it proves the historic existence of a dynasty hitherto commonly regarded as mythical, and it gives a date, if not an authorship for a very remarkable series of art objects."

**Sculpture 6000 Years Ago**  
More than 6000 years ago the Babylonian sculptors hewed from stone or carved from shell crude figures of man and beast. A head found near Ur by the expedition is said to antedate previous discoveries by 1000 years and to revolutionize the opinion of scholars with regard to the earliest forms of sculpture.

True it is that many of the art objects found in and about the temple have evidenced a Sumerian art wholly divergent from that commonly known to archaeologists. Dr. Woolley writes: "In my last report I spoke of two bulls carved in relief in white limestone for inlay. At the beginning of the month we found examples like these, but much more delicately carved in shell. Then a complete panel was discovered. It shows five oxen, carved in white shell, and set against a mosaic background formed of pieces of bitumen paste. The panel not only illustrates Sumerian art in a combination of materials which one would never have expected to see in good condition, but it also generally so adverse to the preservation of antiquities, but it proves that art to have possessed a technical quality which in the fifth millennium B. C. can only be called amazing."

Customs of the times are mirrored also in the panels. One relief shows a group of men engaged in the straining and storing of some liquid; in the center is a byre built of reeds with spears set up against the doorposts, out of which come two heifers; on the right are two groups of men milking cows into long slender vases; in front of each cow is a calf, its head muzzled with rope to prevent it from being suckled.

Many religious and social customs date back more than 6000 years. The libation cup of the Greeks—the communion cup of today—may be traced to an alabaster cup of the gods exhumed in the Temple of the Moon God at Ur of the Chaldees. This vessel, labeled in cuneiform "the personal property of the god," was in use before Abraham left Ur to wander in Palestine.

**Razor Blades Undulled**  
One of the amusing as well as interesting discoveries made by the expedition has been that of "the world's oldest razors." These blades were fashioned with great skill from volcanic glass by an instrument which may still lie buried in the desert sand. Although these diminutive razors are more than 6000 years old, time has not dulled their keen-edged blades.

The familiar and the unfamiliar have been found side by side at Ur, indicating a variety of influences upon the art and architecture of earliest times. The unusual panels found in the temple were discovered almost simultaneously with objects of well-recognized Sumerian craft. Found near the bull and cow panels and thought to be part of the same frieze was a limestone plaque showing a man-headed bull with a bird on its back, characteristic of Sumerian art, as known before the discovery of the Tell el Obeid panels and reliefs by the joint expedition.

A-an-ni-pad-da, builder of the Nin-Khursag temple, was, like many another empire builder, ancient or modern, boastful of the work accomplished, and his stamp upon objects fashioned in his reign, has served to date them indisputably as very early works in the world's history. The art bond between Egypt and Babylonia was ever strong, and Dr. Woolley writes: "A remarkable discovery, due to the rains disintegrating the heavy clouds of mud brick, was that of a large gold scaraboid, 15 millimeters long,



Upper Left—The Ziggurat, or Tower of Babel, of Ur, Babylonia, Being Cleared by the British Museum and the University Museum, Philadelphia. Two Hundred Natives Are Engaged in Digging the 4000-Year-Old Tower From the Desert Sand. It Is Almost a Counterpart of the Tower of Babel, of Which No Trace Remains.  
Upper Right—Two Thousand Years Before Abraham, Man Fashioned This Animal Head of Ur of the Chaldees. It Was Found by C. Leonard Woolley, Head of the Joint Expedition. It Is Undoubtedly 6000 Years Old.  
Lower—Terra Cotta Figure Found at Tell el Obeid, Babylonia, by the Joint Expedition. It Shows What Was Done by Sculptors More than 4000 Years B. C.

engraved on the back with the name of A-an-ni-pad-da, the builder of the Nin-Khursag temple of Ur, about B. C. 4300. It is really a rather sensational find, and the form of the head will appeal strongly to Egyptologists."

Mosaic stone flowers, which may have bloomed in elaborate artificial gardens of the ancients, cylinder seals, pottery and the remains of the Sumerian people themselves may, according to the expedition, be the key to the mystery of the Sumerian race.

**The Ziggurat of Ur**  
But the most elaborate and comprehensive excavation yet undertaken by the joint expedition has been that of the Ziggurat of Ur, a discovery which, when freed from the desert sands, will solve the mystery of the Tower of Babel and other ziggurats figuring in Babylonian history.

The patriarch Abraham himself trod the great flight of stairs which lead to the shrine atop the Ziggurat of Ur. "Before the work was done," Dr. Woolley wrote at the close of the season's excavating when, due to the excessive heat, the expedition decided to rest until autumn, "the most imposing of the monuments at Ur of the Chaldees was fully exposed as it has not been since its destruction in the fifth century B. C."

**Worship in "High Places"**  
In each of the chief cities of Mesopotamia there stood of old one of these ziggurats or staged towers whose ruins today dominate the lower mounds that were temples or palaces. They were great solid structures rising tier above tier, each stage smaller than the one below, so that the whole had the effect of a stepped platform. Stairways or sloping ramps led from the ground level to the summit, and thereon was set a little shrine dedicated to the city's god.

The Sumerians, who were originally hill folk, felt keenly the flat monotony of the plains of Mesopotamia; God, they felt, could be adequately worshipped only on an eminence or "high place." So with great labor they built artificial mountains which might thus bestow the throne of God with prayer.

A comparison of the Ziggurat at Ur, the best preserved of all the ziggurats in Mesopotamia with the description of the Tower of Babylon contained in the works of Herodotus, gives basis for certain generalizations. "We can only gather," writes Dr. Woolley, "that whereas the idea of all the ziggurats was the same, in plan and in ornament they varied much one from another."

We are prone to regard the archaeologist as a product of the modern era, yet at a time which we now consider remote about 500 B. C. Nabonidus, last King of Babylonia, delved into the mysteries of a civilization which antedated his reign by thousands of years. As an archaeologist he undertook the restoration of the Ziggurat of Ur. Dr. Woolley describes Nabonidus as having been "a



## WOMEN INFLUENCE IRISH LEGISLATION

Enfranchisement Withheld From Them in Northern Ireland, as It Is in England

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, July 23.—Ireland has no tradition of anti-feminism, and in the Irish Free State, at any rate, equality of citizenship has always been recognized. The women of Northern Ireland, however, still share the same anomalous position with English women in the matter of enfranchisement. These points were brought out in a recent interview which a representative of The Christian Science Monitor had with Miss Dora Mellone, press secretary of the Central Council of Women of Ireland. All the professions are open to women in Ireland on the same terms as men.

The woman's movement in Ireland is one of the very few movements which represent the people (in this case the women) of both the North and South, for all along it has consistently maintained a strictly non-sectarian and non-party attitude. Miss Mellone continued:

The Irish people concentrated so long on either securing or preventing a change in their form of Government, that it has led to an obsession among the people that the form of government is all important, and the reform

results of government a secondary consideration. In consequence, Ireland is in a very backward condition in certain matters of social legislation, and what she has managed to achieve is largely the result of pressure from the women's organizations.

Education also sank to a very low ebb in Ireland until the passing of the Education Act of 1923 in Northern Ireland, establishing a compulsory system. In the Free State education is not yet compulsory, though it is under consideration, and in all parts of Ireland a good deal of children's labor under 12 still prevails. Needless to say, the women's organizations played a large part in helping forward the measure for compulsory education in Northern Ireland. Irish women were also mainly responsible for the recent Criminal Law Amendment Act passed by the Ulster Parliament, and which in some respects, is in advance of the English Act.

An excellent temperance measure which has recently passed through the same Parliament was entirely due to the influence of the women of Ireland. This act established Sunday closing, and enforced certain restrictions in the drink traffic, as well as in the sale of methylated spirits. Temperance legislation is now in contemplation in the Free State. Both the Free State and the Government of Northern Ireland also have under consideration the question of poor law reform, and the women of the country will take their full share in assisting this problem.

Ireland is fortunate in the selection of its women M. P.'s. The Ulster Parliament has two women M. P.'s, both of whom, before their election, were distinguished for an excellent record of public work. Both Mrs. Chichester and Mrs. MacMordie were officially nominated by the Unionist Party, and Mrs. MacMordie is an Alderman of Belfast City Council.

In the Free State, seven women M. P.'s were elected, but owing to the cleavage between the Republicans

and the Free State, only one woman has taken her seat. Mrs. Collins O'Driscoll, a sister of the famous Michael Collins. The Free State Government also nominated four women Senators, who have done very valuable public work. They are Mrs. Wynn Power, a former chairman of the finance committee of the Dublin Corporation, and the first woman chairman of the asylum committee; Mrs. Alice Stopford Green, widow of the historian, very prominent in university circles; Lady Desart, who established woodcarving and other industries in necessitous districts; and Mrs. Eileen Costello, who is active in the Nationalist movement.

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## JEREMIAH SMITH SENDS REPORT TO LEAGUE

BUDAPEST, Hungary, July 23 (AP)—Jeremiah Smith, League of Nations commissioner for Hungary, today made a second report to the League on Hungarian conditions in which he said the number of government employees was still too large but that he was satisfied with the increase in tax receipts and the favorable trade balance attained by an increase of 5 per cent in exports which now were almost completely freed from restrictions.

He expressed regret, however, that there still were many important unsolved propositions and declared that the new national bank issue was striving to stabilize the krona and the dollar, which formerly sold illicitly at a higher price than the official quotation but which now was being sold more cheaply.

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## Black Hills to Fete Semicentennial of Discovery of Gold

Scout Under Gen. Custer Panned  
"Find"—Mines Have Yielded  
\$300,000,000 in Bullion

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 24 (Special)—The Black Hills of South Dakota will celebrate July 27 as the fiftieth anniversary of the finding of gold in that section. The event will be commemorated on Monday and Tuesday, July 28 and 29, at Custer, near the scene of the gold discovery, and at Deadwood and other towns of the region.

On July 27, 1874 Horatio N. Ross, a scout under Gen. George A. Custer, who in the summer of 1874 headed an expedition from Ft. Abraham Lincoln opposite Bismarck, N. D., to the then unknown region embracing the Black Hills, took up from the bed of French Creek a quantity of gravel and panned out a few shiny particles of gold.

This small beginning proved to be the key which unlocked the gate for the "gold rush," since which Black Hills mines have added more than \$300,000,000 in gold to the world's supply. It is estimated that untold millions yet remain for mines operating in that section.

The discovery was reported to the War Department by General Custer. As the Black Hills yet belonged to the Sioux Indians, the department sought to suppress this part of the report until the Government could negotiate a purchase; but these efforts were unsuccessful. The information reached the public, and then there commenced a stampede from all parts of the United States to the new gold "diggings."

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## OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## A Camp in the Ox Bow Bend Country

By TWO BOYS STRAY SHADOW

THIS is Part 3 of an Indian's recollections of a boyhood adventure. The time is 50 years ago, and the place not far from the meeting of the Big Canadian and Arkansas rivers in what is now Oklahoma.

When we reached the place where we had shaken down the nuts, Lone Wolf and Easy Snake thought they had better act as look-outs and take their stand farther up in the woods while we hulled and carried the nuts to the raft.

Late in the day there came the shrill call of a hawk from the ridge nearly half a mile south. It was kept up for some time before Blue Wren could catch a flaw in it for us. She answered him with a crow call. Then with two hawk calls in succession he gave a note of warning. After that as we worked we were all on the alert. Big John Two Babies went a little distance away, placing himself with his bow and a bundle of strong arrows half way up a big old scrub elm tree. Later one of the Indian boys told Two Babies in the tree by means of a peaceful red bird call that we had finished. With a smothered crow call he told him to call in Easy Snake and Lone Wolf.

We had placed our last load of nuts by the tree and were waiting for the three look-outs when they came. They said that they had seen a number of horse tracks leading north. The horses were not tired and there was no smell of leather. Lone Wolf said, "I stayed in my place while Easy Snake tracked them to the creek." Easy Snake said, "There were no preparations made before crossing the creek." From these signs we decided that these were wild ponies. We were so careful about the horse tracks because some United States soldiers had been seen about 30 miles north the spring before, running a bunch of Wichitas to place them on a reservation. After this we gathered our loads and made for the raft. The big children thought it best to push out into the Arkansas River and tie up for the night so that we could make an early start for another beautiful place down the river. This we did. When we reached the spot we tied the raft where the water was not swift, and all jumped ashore, including the buffalo and the dogs. The buffalo followed Mego to a patch of sweet young grass and, while they were eating their fill, she pulled her shawl full. We all climbed to the top of a hill, high and almost overhanging the river, more to look than for anything else.

## We Spent Smoke

As far as we could see in every direction there was heavy timber. There were eagles flying, not high. There was not an Indian there that did not have a better scent than a foxhound and they all detected smoke at the same time. It seemed to be coming from the south. There had been so many stories from travelers coming from the west of old Geronimo, and of what he was going to do to the Indians for giving up and going on the reservations, that we knew that it would not be safe to meet any Indians. There were several other tribes, too, roaming the country a little west of us doing mischief and laying it to the Apaches.

So we loosed the raft and drifted down a little further than we first intended and stopped in a forest of heavy timber on the south side of the river. We divided into groups of three and four to search the woods for what we could find and return to the raft. Some came back quickly, others, later. Some found chinquapin acorns, others found bee trees, and others went up higher on the ridge and found persimmons and black haws.

Except for nuts and grapes we had not had anything to eat for two or three days, so a fire and a meal were

what we wanted. We feasted and told stories all that day and that night. The next morning Lone Wolf and Easy Snake went to the ridge to act as look-outs while some of us went to the one of the three bee trees that would be the easiest to take. After chopping off a limb we were not long in smoking out the bees and taking about 150 pounds of honey. We needed scorns for winter bread stuff, so the boys gathered four or five big sacks full while the girls gathered nearly as many berries and spread them on buffalo robes on the raft to dry. The two look-outs were called in later, and after we had carried dry leaves and renewed our bed we swam until after dark. Then we pushed the raft out to the lower end of an island for the night.

The Return to the Teepees  
I feel that I have told enough happenings on this trip although we made two other stops. At our last camp three were sent ahead to the teepees to tell the Indians when we would come and that we would bring everything for a two days feast. From our last camp we had only about five miles to float to the teepees at the river. This we did at night, reaching the camp just as the moon went down in the morning.

Stray Cat told all the children that were in the party to be in the council tent the next morning at the first turn of the day. When there he questioned us closely as to whether we had seen any Indians or any signs of Indians on this trip. We told him we had seen horses' tracks, had smelt smoke, and heard a dog bark three or four different times after some howling of wolves on the south side of the river from us. This was just before the last turn of the night. The smoke and the horses' tracks interested Stray Cat, but he knew that Indians who were up to mischief would not have a dog with them.

## A Water Lily Garden

THIS is water-lily time. We all know that the flowers look as they lie wide open and floating gracefully on the surface, but how many of you ever thought about what goes on deep down under the water? Let me tell you.

The lily garden begins at the bottom of the lake where nature is the wise gardener. The roots go down into the soft mud, but leaf and flower rise to the surface, first the leaf, then the blossom. The tiny flower bud, starting from the bottom of the lake, climbs and climbs upward, its stem growing taller and taller every day just like a happy girl or boy. At last the tiniest sharp point of the bud peeps above the surface of the water. Day by day it grows a little larger, rises a little higher. When it has come to its full size, the bottom of the bud just rests upon the surface.

That very day the sun with magic finger touches the tip of the bud and the flower opens slowly until its green covering rests flat upon the water and lifts its silver-white starry rays around the golden sun heart. The perfect flower floats upon the bosom of the lake, swinging free in the breeze, but anchored by its slender stem to the bottom of the lake. At night it goes to sleep, as all wild flowers do, but it wakes up in the morning as fresh as the day before.

This goes on for three or four days until the golden heart of the flower turns dark and its beauty fades. When that time comes it closes up and stays closed. Then it looks like a wilted flower, but it is quite different from the fresh new ones on their way to blossoming. For a day or two it seems to remain unchanged and then something interesting happens. Gradually it begins to sink below the surface. If the lake is clear enough to look down to the bottom, one can see how the plant calls the blossom back.

Slowly, day after day, the stem close



What do you think of my new Welsh doll? Her high silk hat and quaint wool shawl, Her checkered apron and slippers neat, Her sparkling eyes and smile so sweet, Her dainty frill under dark hat brim, Her wide full skirt and her bodice trim.

I brought her home from her lovely Wales. She may remember some ancient tales. What would she tell of the castles old? Many a tale of the knights so bold, Drawbridges, turrets and gleaming swords, Bright flashing weapons of oncoming hordes.

Mountainous peaks and swift waterfalls, Long winding roads between gray stone walls, Valleys of flowering meadow land, Miles upon miles of pale glistening sand, Charming old homelands across the sea, Dollie has left it to stay with me.

## Bobby's Adventures in Pictureland

II

THE next afternoon Bobby hunted all through his picture books for the Picture of the Iron Dog. At first it looked as though his search would be fruitless, but finally he came upon the picture tucked away in the back of an old school book and with a sigh of relief he tumbled into it as he had tumbled into the Picture of the Beautiful Beach.

"Well, I'll say you're a fast worker!" remarked the Iron Dog as Bobby sat up and looked around. He hadn't quite caught the knack of

tumbling into the pictures and landing on his feet.

"Yes, sir," replied Bobby politely, adding, "I guess so."

"What do you mean, 'I guess so,'" said the Iron Dog.

"I mean," said Bobby, "that I don't quite know what you mean."

"Oh," said the Iron Dog. "Well, I mean that it didn't take you long to look me up when you wanted to find out about picture book rules. And that is quite right," the Iron Dog went on, emphasizing his words with his forepaw.

"Never put off till tomorrow what you are told to do today," "But it was yesterday that they told me," said Bob.

"What difference does that make?" answered the Iron Dog. "Today is today, isn't it? It isn't tomorrow, is it? You always have to do the things you do today, don't you? Now, if I had said 'Never put off till tomorrow the things you should do today,' it would have made a difference. You never could do them then, could you? However," and here he looked very hard at Bobby, "the best plan is to do everything as soon as possible and not have anything to do tomorrow until tomorrow gets here."

All of which Bobby listened to very politely. Then as the Iron Dog seemed inclined to remain silent he asked him about the picture book rules.

"Oh, yes," said the Iron Dog. "Well, it's this way. Pictures, as you know, are just windows into Pictureland. That is why you are able to get into them, and that is why you see so much more after you get into them than you did before. Just the same as though you crawled through any window, you know. But everybody doesn't want to get into the pictures, and so it is a rule that when somebody is looking at the picture everything in it must be in just the position that the artist planned it, and stay that way. And



Based on drawing by Edna Cooke

Tommy Tiptoe

## A Child's Review of a Child's Book

I love Tommy Tiptoe. Tommy went outdoors every day. Tommy found a Lady Bug. Tommy found a Katydid Grasshopper. Tommy found the Gray Dragon. Tommy found the Water Skater. Tommy found the Walking Stick. Tommy found the Bees. Tommy dreamed one night. Tommy dreamed that a voice spoke to him.

"Go outdoors every day and keep your eyes open, Tommy Tiptoe," THE END.

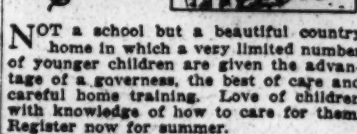
\*Tommy Tiptoe, by Harriet Ide Eager. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.



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this is because people love pictures and it wouldn't do to have the pictures changing all the time. But when you are in the picture, as you are now, you are not looking at the picture, so of course you can see picture book people as they really are and as they act when the books are shut."

"Do you move about when the book is shut?" asked Bob.

"Do I move about?" snorted the Iron Dog. "Well, I'll say I do! Don't you suppose I like to run and jump just like any other dog?"

"Why, I guess you do," ventured Bobby. "Only I hadn't thought of it in just that way before."

"Well, I most certainly do," repeated the Iron Dog. "And I most certainly hope nothing happens to my picture to prevent me."

"What could happen?" asked Bobby. "Why, somebody could leave the book open on the table with my picture uncovered," said the Iron Dog. "This very thing did happen to a certain picture-book dog of my acquaintance and he had to stand still all day and then run around at night, and he couldn't see anything as it wasn't any fun at all. It's different with the pictures on the walls. They like to come out at night, but we don't."

"I'll remember that," said Bobby, "and never leave any of my picture-books lying open."

"Then you will always find friends in pictureland," said the Iron Dog. "Good-by."

"Good-by," answered Bobby, though he hadn't intended to go just yet. However, just as on the day before, he felt himself rising out of the picture, and in another second he was back in his nursery and could hear his mother calling up the stairs that it was time to get ready for Daddy, who would be home at any moment.

## The Butterfly

I float and dream 'mid the flowers that gleam In the soft and drowsy air, I dance and play through the long summer's day

In the midst of the garden fair, I flutter my wings with their crimson rings, And just as black as the night, And I kiss the flowers still wet with the showers

Of the sparkling dewdrops bright, I hide 'neath the petals on which the bee settles, And peep round the leaves of the rose,

I wander and flit o'er the webs that are spun, By the wind that comes and goes, Iaving on the thread of the gossamer spread

O'er the glistening leaves and flowers, I am lulled by the hum of the insects that come, And drone through the listless hours, I fly o'er the pool so shining and cool,

In the fountain cold and gray, I rest in the shades when the sunshine fades, And the breeze of twilight blows, And I fold my wings and dream of things

That only a butterfly knows.

## Current Events for Boys and Girls

The London Conference Once More  
All eyes are still on the London Conference because its success or failure means so much for Europe and the world. It has had some very knotty problems to solve, but real progress has been made.

The Dawes plan provides that a large sum of money shall be loaned to Germany, to help set her on her feet. Now, it is clear that people will not subscribe to this loan unless they feel that it is a safe investment, and one of the chief aims of the London Conference is to give this sense of security to subscribers. A great step forward in this direction has been made by the agreement that an American shall sit on the Reparation Commission (which deals with the whole subject of Germany's debts) if the question of Germany's refusing to pay arises. This not only protects the interests of subscribers, who will be largely American and British, but brings America once more to the side of Europe, even if not quite officially.

Another step forward is that there seems no doubt that the new arrangement will not be forced upon Germany, but that she will be largely taken part in the final stages of the conference.

The Conquest of Mount Gelikie  
Mount Gelikie is the highest peak in the Rampart Range, Jasper National Park, Alberta. Time and again the best climbers of America and Canada have undertaken to conquer it, only to fail, and now comes the news that two Canadians and one American have at last been successful.

These men, Cyril G. Wates, M. D. Geddes, and Val A. Flynn began their ascent at 2:30 o'clock on the morning of July 14, reaching the peak after a strenuous climb about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. They descended by moonlight, and when they arrived back at their camp they had been climbing for 26 hours.

A Poster Campaign  
Next Saturday, July 26, the United States National Council for Prevention of War will start their great campaign—their war against war, and against the ignorance which makes war possible. Their watchword is to be "Stop War—Co-operate."

An important part in this campaign will be played by posters. One poster shows America surrounded by other nations, and holding on high the torch of "World Co-operation" with which to drive away the darkness of war. Another shows the figure of "Isolation" hovering over the country, while across the ocean Europe is to be seen struggling to rise from the ruins of war.

"Am I my brother's keeper?" the isolationist asks.

"America will never accept the curse of Cain," is the answer.



## Have You Selected a School For Your Boy or Girl?

In a few weeks the young folk will be coming back from camp, seashore, country or mountains.

Tanned and happy they will be ready to take up their studies and will be eager to know to what school you intend to send them.

Now is a good time to consult the advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor for reliable information concerning educational institutions.

The Monitor publishes advertisements of schools and colleges every Monday and Thursday. You will find quite a diversified group of representative schools from which to choose and you know that an investigation has been made before the advertising was accepted.

When you write to schools advertising in the Monitor for information about rates, studies, etc., kindly mention the Monitor.

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Paris Modernist Recital by  
George Antheil and Ezra Pound

Paris, July 11.  
Special Correspondence.  
The last vision that the music critic of The Christian Science Monitor had of George Antheil after his concert of ultramodern music is somewhat significant and should be recorded here by way of preface.

Instead of entering his flat as ordinary people do by the front door he chose the more original way of climbing up to a street sign and then pulling himself onto his balcony and entering by the window. This is symbolic. The ordinary way is too easy. It is not good enough. Mr. Antheil seeks to do something astonishing. With the assistance of Mr. Ezra Pound he certainly accomplished his object at the Salle Pleyel. He gave us music just as unorthodox as his method of entering his flat.

Mr. Antheil's music comprised the major part of the list. His quartet for stringed instruments led us to think that the fiddlers were playing out of tune, but it was subsequently learned that they were not. It was meant to be dissonant. Mr. Antheil has the greatest scorn for melody and emotion. Cacophony is what he is aiming at. That he achieves successfully. He is a pianist, but he has been better described as a "hammerer of the clavier." And when Mr. Antheil finds that the piano does not give enough scope to the deployment of his energy, he clambers off his stool to strike the drums which, on this occasion, were held in place by Mr. Ezra Pound.

Again, in his Second Sonata for violin and piano, Mr. Antheil refused to recognize the piano as a musical instrument. It ended with a crash of drums which provoked a noisy and ironical enthusiasm. To look at Mr. Antheil's fragile figure one would never have thought he was capable of such uncommon violence. It was indeed very "rough on tradition," as the program announced—but we refuse to call it music.

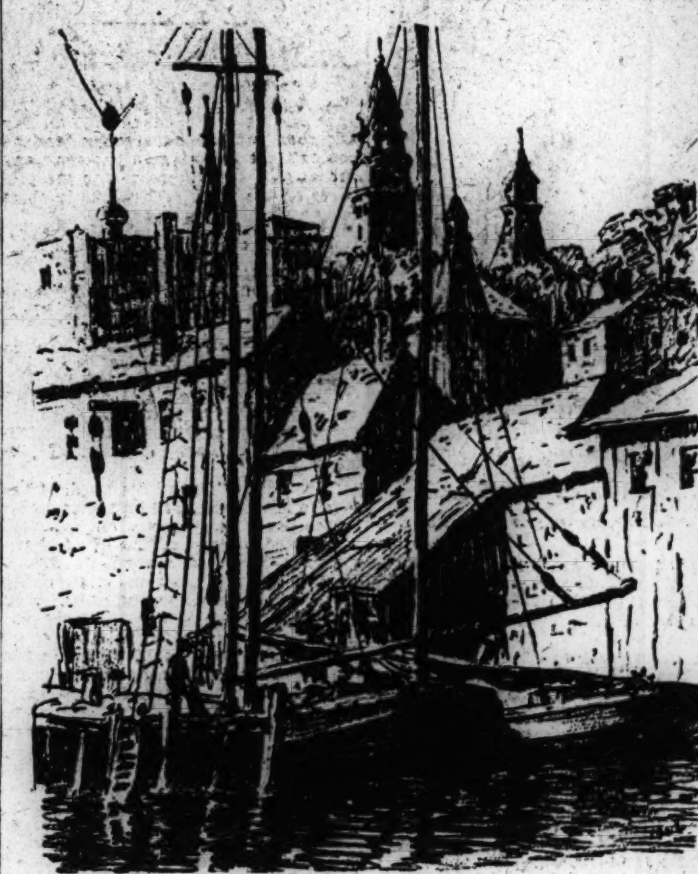
Mr. Pound's music, though difficult to understand, came as the balm for the badly shaken auditory. Ezra Pound is not so "revolutionary" as the program would have it. Having nothing new to say, he tries to say something old in a novel fashion. He seeks inspiration in the music of long ago. The program consisted of com-

positions for violin: "Musique du XVe siècle"; "Productions from Java, Imitated by Ezra Pound"; "Fiddle Music, First Suite," and "Strophes de Villon."

The "Strophes de Villon," recited by Mr. Yves Tineyre to the accompaniment of the violin, though the combination may appear strange, were very pretty. It was the first time that any

of Mr. Pound's operatic work—which has been described as "horizontal music"—was given. Such songs as "Je renne l'Amour et despit," and the "Lay ou plusôt Rondeau," were not only graceful, but gave an impression of sincerity and pathos. They have a pleasant antique flavor, though they seem quite novel, and they prove that Mr. Pound does not abjure emotion.

The violin pieces were highly interesting. They were pleasant, tuneful, melodious; there was really nothing very revolutionary about them—and it was really all the better for it! S. H.



"Gloucester Wharves"  
From a Drawing by Ralph C. Scott

## A New Welsh Play

London, July 11.  
Special Correspondence.  
WHEN, during last March, I had the pleasure of seeing at the Lyric, Hammersmith, a performance of three short plays, written by Welsh authors, and acted by the Portmadoc Players—of which, "The Man Born to Be Hanged," was by Richard Hughes, author of the play now under consideration—I came to the conclusion that these writers—with the possible exception of Mr. J. O. Francis—though seeming with dramatic ideas, and possessing all the imagination needed for the work, had not, as yet, acquired the stagecraft essential to complete success.

Mr. Hughes' clever play "A Comedy of Good and Evil," given at the Royal Court Theatre, London, by the Three Hundred Club, confirms me in that opinion. It contains several excellent passages, both of humor and pathos, and is a thoroughly amusing, and lively occasional flashes of most vivid imagination. The characterization, in general, is well observed and consistent; the dialogue keeps one listening, nearly all the time. Yet one feels that there is something lacking; that the author has not mastered the task he has set himself to accomplish, or, perhaps, had never really made up his mind as to exactly what task was; for this play is not easily classed; it is neither comedy, in the ordinary sense, nor satire, nor domestic drama, but rather an allegory, a mystery, a grotesque fairy tale, built up about the elemental superstitions, and crude beliefs, of a race still, in some respects, quite primitive—a dramatic fantasy upon good and evil, by a man much interested in, and greatly mystified by both.

The story was not picked up upon the beaten track. Mrs. Williams, wife of the Rev. John Williams, is a lonely woman, and would like a child for company, or an angel, or even, failing these, a cat. Mysteriously, unannounced, except by a cry, a young golden-haired girl comes into this somber household; yet she is not, as Mrs. Williams hopes, and at first supposes, a messenger of good, but rather, too evidently, an agent of evil. Nevertheless, hospitality being a sacred duty, the strange visitor remains awhile at the vicarage, and there transforms Mrs. Williams' wooden leg into an apparently real, though erratic limb of the usual kind. Wonderful! most wonderful!

Rumors of this "miracle" circulate rapidly through the village, and in an excellently written and very humorous scene—which at once recalls certain Irish comedies such as "Spread the News"—all the neighbors gather to stare their curiosity upon this strange event. Mr. Gas Jones, the plumber, is there, and so are Mrs. Bakehouse Jones, and Mrs. Resurrection Jones, thus quaintly identified, according to their vocations or peculiarities by a very long-standing and practical local custom. Concerning the last act I have nothing to say, except that it seemed to me to be as philosophically weak, as it was dramatically ineffective. Mr. Williams, who is supposed meanwhile to have passed away, is made to speak "off"; but the author should have learned by now that audiences will never listen easily to orations from actors whom they cannot see. This last act ought to go; and I think, the first one too. The second act, amplified, should make a brilliant and thoroughly acceptable short play.

Coming to the actors, the best conceived and best portrayed character

was the Mrs. Williams of Miss Louise Hampton, who played with a quiet, plaintive dignity that was most appealing. Her husband, Mr. Leslie Banks, was also excellent, though he did not overcome the difficulties of a Welsh accent quite so cleverly as did his partner. That gifted young actress, Miss Hermione Baddeley, essayed the emissary of evil, and was much better at the swift feline movements, in which she always excels, than in the discussions, which seemed to me to be rather beyond her reach. The remainder of the cast acted well, though unequally, in the matter of native accent.

Mr. Hughes' imagination and sense of character ought to provide us, one day, with a first-rate Welsh comedy. When he has acquired more skill and certainty in adapting his ideas to the requirements of the stage. P. A.

Cowboy Pictures  
Shown in Santa Fe

Santa Fe, July 10  
Special Correspondence.

COWBOY life, and its colorful accessories, such as 10-gallon hats, vivid shirts, shaggy chaps, horses and cattle are subjects which interest Theodore Van Solen. In order to know the life that he might paint it, truthfully he "did his bit" in a cow camp for two years, painting between round-ups and fence riding. His reward is a sincerity of presentation which makes these pictures stand out in the exhibit that he is now holding in the Art Museum here as a piece of character work. The pale blue eyes and dragged moustachios, the sun-burned face and work-toughened hands, the old felt hat and the gun beside him, with its many notches, are features which one remembers long after seeing the portrait.

Other pictures in the exhibit reveal Mr. Van Solen's pre-eminent interest in trees—pine trees marching in stately rows up the mountain, cottonwoods in the flaming golden glory of autumn, the emerald leaves of mid-summer, the Japanese-like tracing of a sinuous branch as it casts its shadow over an adobe wall, the delicate quivering aspens beside a mountain pool. Many of these are painted on silk and reveal a keen sense of the decorative quality of handling and arranging the subject.

There is vitality in all the Van Solen pictures, atmosphere which is alive with light, the rich, strong colors of New Mexico landscapes, the vigor of western characters, and the rugged mountain forms which add a powerful background. R. L. B.

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AN EXHIBITION of drawings of  
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tention at Grace Horne's Galleries in  
East Gloucester, Mass.

Mr. Scott handles his materials with assurance and is a serious and conscientious worker. His drawings are to be commended for their good composition and sound technique, for their effects of light and shade, and for the richness of color which he achieves with his blacks. No tricks and no theories are in evidence, no striving after sensation and so-called "modernism." His outlook is sincere and honest and his art sane. His boats rest rationally upon the water and his buildings stand solidly on their foundations. He has an eye for the picturesque and shows us in an interesting way the fast disappearing landmarks of that old Gloucester so beloved of artists.

"The Old Glover House," once the home of the pioneer of the codfish industry, basks in the sunlight which plays lovingly over its old roof; in "Sunset" the fading light is well expressed; "Main Street, Gloucester," shows a busy scene in the crowded section and in "Old Houses" the pyramidal composition terminating in an ornate tower, piles up well.

The water front is naturally the subject of many of the drawings, among the most interesting of which are "Fish Pier," "Snug Harbor," "From the Wharf" and "An Old Sail Shed" which depicts the ancient, weather-worn old coal pocket painted by many an artist.

Rockport also has received its share of attention and is the subject of some of the best of the drawings. The well-known Bear Skin Neck being shown in several of the sketches, the best of which are "Hanson's Wharf" and "A Bit of Rockport Harbor."

The show is one that will give pleasure to many visitors at this hospitable gallery on the heights overlooking the harbor.

## Stage Notes

Frank Craven is preparing to try out a new play in a Milwaukee stock company production.  
Gloria Swanson is to play the title role in a screen version of Sardou's "Madame Sans-Gêne," to be made by Paramount in Paris this autumn.  
"Fashion," now in the sixth month of its New York revival, is now being acted at the Cort Theatre in that city.

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Old Helmets at the  
Metropolitan Museum

New York, July 22

FOR the first time, in so far as the books show, a chronological exhibition of helmets is on public view. While the Metropolitan Museum possesses some 300 carefully chosen specimens of this particular part of the armorer's art, it has asked the valuable assistance of the Armor & Arms Club of New York in rounding out a more complete sequence. Thus, from the plain, conically shaped headpieces of the early Normans to the elaborately ornamented casques of the renaissance, the story is traced vividly and authoritatively. From the Widener and Rutherford Stuyvesant collections, the museum has borrowed conspicuously, and from its own collection has placed the famous de Negroll helmet—given by J. Pierpont Morgan in the place of honor as the highest point of development in military head-gear.

## Six Centuries Represented

One of the galleries of the department of armor is filled with these helmets which range from the thirteenth to the eighteenth centuries. Among the earliest examples are helmets from the time of William the Conqueror, as depicted in the famous Bayeux tapestry. Then there are huge, cumbersome jousting helmets weighing more than 20 pounds, made for plentiful interior cushioning. As the frontal protection for the face grew from the small projecting flange over the eyes to the movable visors which entirely enclosed the head, the helmet became more and more elaborate in construction and ornament until such works of skill and beauty as the Morgan helmet appeared. This helmet was made in 1543 by Philip de Negroll, who made similar helmets for Charles V and Philip II of Spain, and is considered by many to be the finest helmet in existence. The exhibition will remain open until September 15, and is the fourth in as many years which has been made possible through the kind offices of the Armor & Arms Club.

During the summer months the room of recent accessions is filled with a group of casts of Greek sculpture, recently arrived from Athens, and forming a valuable addition to the museum collection. Since the discovery of the famous Persian "dumpeps" on the Akropolis and the excavations at Delphi and Chalkis, the arctic period of Greek art has been brought to light in its own right for the first time, no longer to be arrived at through later copies. Until now, for various reasons, the museum collection of casts has not been kept up to date. As the near future will see the casts installed in their new exhibition gallery, the public will be able to see recently discovered statues and reliefs has been made.

## Originals Colored

When these marbles were unearthed, they still retained much of their original coloring, which has been reproduced on the casts by E. Gillieron of Athens, based on sketches made in the 80s by the artist's father at the time of the excavations. The lively effect of these colored figures is decidedly pleasing, not only in recapturing the sense of Greek sculpture, but in revealing its original state, but in removing the chalky look which has made the plaster cast so long an unhappy adjunct to museum and classroom.

The selection includes four of the Akropolis Marbles, one a head of a horse and rider, all from the Persian "dumpeps"; the "Phedon" head from the Akropolis, the two statue bases recently discovered in Athens, the Theseus and Antiope group from the pediment of the temple of Apollo Daphnephores at Eretria, the head of Atlanta from Teos, and the relief of an athlete from Sunium.

Two portraits by Thomas Sully have been added to the Metropolitan Museum's collection of early American painting. These represent Maj. John Biddle and his wife, the well-known Philadelphia family, of which 21 members sat to this prolific portraitist during the 50 years of his active career. Major Biddle's portrait was painted in 1818, according to Sully's register, and Mrs. Biddle sat to him

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## three years later, the time when he

produced the fine self-portrait in the museum collection.

The exhibition in the Print Galleries illustrative of the history of etching, which was lately closed for rearrangement, has been recently reopened and now occupies two galleries instead of three. The first gallery illustrates the development of the art to the time of Rembrandt, and the second carries the story down to the present time. This exhibition will continue through the summer.



From a Drawing in Arts and Decorations  
A Cinema in Santa Fe, N. M.

Vienna Sees "Mr. Pim"  
and "Anna Christie"

VIENNA, June 24 (Special Correspondence).—"Mr. Pim Passes By" and "Anna Christie" are here as guests of the never-uninteresting Herr Reinhardt at his theater in der Josefstadt. During the week they appear on alternate evenings, and the Austrians are finding the oil of A. A. Milne's character and the vinegar of Eugene O'Neill's to be a strangely mixed dressing for their theatrical salad.

These plays are too well known to English and to American audiences to warrant the threads of their narratives being unwound from distant Vienna. Judging from the comments of the public and of their dramatic critics, "Mr. Pim Passes By" has no strong appeal to Viennese. Had Herr Reinhardt not been behind it, had it not been given in the altogether delightful Josefstadt theater, and had Herr Hugo Thimig not played the part of Mr. Pim, it would have been a failure.

If the audience dozed as Mr. Pim passed by it certainly awoke with a start when Anna Christie and her massive freeman, Mat Burke, came to grips on the afterdeck of a coal barge. The critic of the government organ here thinks the play is brutal, and he doesn't know why Herr Reinhardt wasted time or money on it. It jarred the audience obviously, but it had an element of novelty which carried them over the bumps. Besides, they were informed in the program that it was the work of America's leading modern playwright. The kind reception accorded "Anna Christie" was due in no small measure to the excellent playing of the rôle by Maria Fein and of the part of Burke by William Dieterle.

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## Architecture

## Mexican Architecture

An Architectural Pilgrimage Into Mexico, by Alfred C. Bussom. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. \$20.

Alfred C. Bussom in "An Architectural Pilgrimage Into Mexico" declares that the architect is the con-

scious recorder of the culture of his race. This is not saying much for colonial architecture, which is essentially non-American. He proceeds to the monuments of Mexico to discover the romantic background of American tradition. The early Indian art of that country, reinforced by the sophistication of cultivated Spain, was a happy enough mixture, simplicity and the robust with delicacy and form. Limitations of climate, material and labor made more complete and perfect results impossible. But the Spanish, with their passion for exquisite design, embellished whatever they made, no matter how ordinary its purpose. In Mexico they proceeded to most indulgent flights of imaginative fancy.

Mr. Bussom has become so thoroughly enamored of Mexican art that he is quite convinced that it is more completely adapted to American needs than present architecture in the country. Colonial houses are austere and ill-suited to climatic conditions. The Americans should relinquish the formalism that unnecessarily pervades their buildings and abandon them-

selves to experiment and deviation. It is in its commercial buildings that American architecture will be significant. It is to these buildings that the fanciful variations of design from Mexico can be added for distinction and charm.

The author has accumulated 110 splendid photographs from old Mexico, which are shown on full-page plates. In a very informal and chatty and most entertaining fashion he remarks about details in the style, occasionally suggesting reasons for certain variations, and very often calling attention to facts that would escape the lay observer. Nor is he always complimentary.

The photographs are plentiful, varying from examples of extreme simplicity and the delicate refinement of the plateresque to distortions and extravagances of the baroque. But one turns the pages gleaming much from the helpful suggestions of the author. What a wealth of invention!—niches, panels, decorated doorways, sculptured cornices, carvings, colored tiles, twisted columns, changing fenestration, two-storied doorways, restful patios, parapets, heraldry, metal decorations, winding stairways. The author suggests the many uses that could be made of these motives in American homes, hotels—yes, even garages. Sometimes he makes generalizations from designs, such as, "Enrich the angles and the walls will take care of themselves." More general still, "If you ornament one main feature sufficiently you need not ornament elsewhere. He exclaims before one over-ornate roof, "A wedding cake, no less!"

Mr. Bussom has presented his subject in a very lively and engaging fashion. He does not pretend to have discovered some world-conquering idea. He merely has happened upon a unique and sensible suggestion and pursues it with a professional and emotional interest. He understands what is wanting in American architecture and has proceeded in a most enlightening fashion to point out some new sources of inspiration. D. A.

It is reported that Barrie has chosen Ernest Torrence to play the Peter Pan when the screen version of "Peter Pan" is made.

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## BOSTON—MOTION PICTURES

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## EDUCATIONAL

## North Dakota High School Music Contest Has Place in Annual Meet

Fargo, N. D., Special Correspondence.  
THE North Dakota High School music contest, established in 1918 at the instance of the music department of the state university, has elicited widespread interest in its aims and accomplishments. It has won an assured place in the state high school competitive events held annually at the university in May and the number of contestants is steadily increasing yearly.

The contest was the first of its kind instituted in the United States, according to E. H. Wilcox, head of the department of music of the University of North Dakota, and to whom the inception and growth of the project are largely credited. Mr. Wilcox has received many inquiries over a large area concerning it.

Beginning with 14 schools, success was definitely established in 1919 as a permanent feature at the state high school conference week. Last year 51 schools were entered and 64 schools registered this year.

The general purpose is to raise the standard of high school music in North Dakota by giving means of evaluating the work done and by giving the students opportunity for appearance in public. It affords competitive comparison of the musical work carried on in the different schools, and helps the backward schools to realize the lines along which they should improve. Music is made a more vital factor in the lives of all young people of the State, and those who excel are given the credit they deserve.

All high school students in North Dakota are eligible to compete, provided they have pursued in regular classes at least three full subjects with passing grade in each up to the time of the contest. Grade pupils, who are permitted to take part in the high school musical organizations, may participate in the state contest. However, no student who uses tobacco is eligible.

Seven Preliminary Contests  
Seven district preliminary contests are held to reduce the list of contestants to the two best in each event. Official rules provide that transportation of the contestants and their organizations shall be paid by the contesting school. On the first of every month, beginning Oct. 1, the university music department issues a contest bulletin containing various suggestions to the contestants.

The first prize for ensemble organizations is a loving cup, and soloists winning firsts are given medals. Other prizes are ribbons. In any event, first prize counts five points; second, three points; third, two points; and fourth, one point.

The music event is not an "invitation" contest. Before the university music department would inaugurate this activity it was endorsed by the high school conference of the state organization of high school superintendents and principals, and accepted by them as an official high school activity on the same basis as the state athletic and debating leagues.

The contest at the university includes the following 15 events: Soprano solos, contralto solos, boys' vocal solos, boys' small vocal groups, vocal quartets and sextets, piano vocal quartets and sextets, piano solos, violin solos, brass instrument solos (including cornet, trombone, etc.), other orchestral instrument solos (including cello, clarinet, flute, etc.), small groups or orchestral instruments (these groups must not exceed six and cannot include piano), piano duets, boys' glee clubs, girls' glee clubs, choruses, orchestras, bands, and music memory contest. It is provided that in case there are enough sopranos and mezzo sopranos to warrant it, contests shall be held in each division. A similar provision is made in the events for brass instrument solos and orchestral instrument solos.

Many points enter into the decisions of the three judges apportioned to each event. Judging points of vocal solos include tone quality, intonation, phrasing, enunciation, expression, quality of song, general musicianship, technique, memorization, and stage presence. Points in the judging of all choruses and glee club events include also the general unity of ensemble. Brevity is an important point in the judging of violin selections and articulation in that of stringed instruments. Variety of tone color is a point considered in small groups of orchestral instruments.

For Tone Quality  
Tone quality is especially emphasized by the music department of the university in its suggestions to contestants. The proposition is laid down that no person can produce a good tone without imagining a good tone first, that tone quality is at basis a mental concept.

The value of intonation and expression also is especially impressed upon contestants. While technique is a judging point, it is made clear that individuality is encouraged, that any legitimate attempt of the performer to express the emotion of a number will be appreciated by the judges. Instructions to contestants point out that numbers of high musical quality are as easily prepared as cheaper music and carry more weight with the judges. Thus a liking and preference for better and classical music is fostered. Ease and stage presence are stressed, also, and the entrants are made to realize the importance of these considerations.

An outstanding feature is the music memory contest based upon memorization of 100 phonograph records which are included in a circulating library supplied by the university. Preceding the dual contest these records are supplied free by the university in boxes of five each, the boxes to arrive one a week for 20 school weeks. These records include folk and art songs, oratorio recitations and airs, operatic recitatives and airs, operatic and religious ensemble, vocal and instrumental solos, orchestral selections and symphonies. The

been planned for them. They now wait for the familiar song which means study at home, but when it fails to ring they feel no urge to get tomorrow's preparation done. It seems too alluring to do just as you wish when you wish, and they follow this course until disaster, in the form of unsatisfactory academic record, overtakes them. Again, the student adviser may be an invaluable aid in giving an account of her experience in methods of study and arrangement of a balance between work and play.

"But it is not only in regard to the study aspect of college that the adviser is of assistance. In that larger term,

The value of the music contest is being closely scrutinized and its accomplishments weighed in the scales testing all school training departments. With a state-wide demand for curtailment of school expenses, many schools have dropped manual training and domestic science departments, but in only a few instances have music instructors been eliminated or music training work been curtailed.

The steady growth of the contest, its advancement in the face of economy plans, are proof of its permanency, and its place as an agent of progress, its advocates point out.

## Student Advisers as Organized Group

Northampton, Mass., Special Correspondence.

"STUDENT advisers as an organized group may be an institution peculiar to Smith College, but it is not unique. Martin Luther had his 'flock,' whom he carefully instructed according to his ideas of university life," said Prof. F. Warren Wright of the department of Latin, for several years chairman of the committee on the opening of college in the fall. Mr. Wright was unwilling to assume too great credit for the establishment of the system by which each freshman is guided through her first year by a member of either of the upper classes, to whom she has been assigned. "This management may sound like a cold alliance, arbitrarily arranged between two distinct groups, but it is by no means such a union. We put the names of those volunteering as advisers before three representative boards, the Christian Association cabinet, the student government council and a committee of the faculty. It is necessary for all to approve each name before the junior or senior is selected to advise the incoming class.

In the first place, there is the newcomer who is disappointed in college. She has expected that having once hurdled the fence of entrance examinations, she would wander about in a field where studies were no longer an annoying factor. When freshman 'warnings' appear the crisis is usually reached, and a wise adviser must attempt to show the student that college first of all is an institution of learning, but that that element does not overshadow the other delights which it holds. It is essentially a sense of proportion which the adviser must instill in the freshman if her career is to be successful. The new freshman may be disappointed because she is lost in the crowd; she is no longer the center of a world which revolves around her.

As a help to freshmen who have obtained freedom of action for the first time," Professor Wright continued, "this is by far the most difficult group. In strict boarding schools or homes their time may have

adapting the freshman to her environment, is meant laying open to her the doors by which she may enter those extra-curricular activities in which she is interested. Her particular house may not have a single member who 'goes out' for dramatics. Her adviser, if sufficiently sympathetic, knows she enjoys play production, and sees that she tries out at the appropriate time, and thus makes for her a college with a special interest that she feels belongs to her alone out of the whirlwind of active classmates.

"I remember the case of one student who was heartbroken over the seemingly petty matter of clothes. Her mother, who lived in Honolulu, had got out of touch with fashion in America, particularly those uniform-like fashions of college, but had prepared nevertheless an extensive wardrobe of all the 'wrong things.' Her daughter was sensitive about her appearance, and because of her constant withdrawal from normal groups seemed well on the road to losing the opportunities of those early friendship-forming days. To her adviser alone she confessed her woes, and it was not long before her difficulty was met by the selection of a few clothes perfectly suitable for the occasions for which they were to be used. To whom but a student adviser could this freshman have told her tale?

"We feel, therefore, that the students are reached by the advisers as they can be reached by no other individuals. But it is not, as I have said, an unnatural relationship where the upperclassman is forced on the unwilling freshman. They often form lasting friendships and find the situation mutually beneficial. We emphasize the necessity of the adviser's carrying out the precepts which she gives her 'advisee.' Hence we have found this system of threefold value in raising the college standard in general, in making the unwieldy heterogeneous group of freshmen a cog in the college, and in helping them to meet the problems the new conditions must present."

## New Technical Schools in Australia

Melbourne, Vic., Special Correspondence.

THE opening of several new technical schools in different parts of Australia, and the "policy speeches" made on these occasions by various educational authorities, have brought into notice the whole question of the status of vocational training and the future of the system of apprenticeship. Speaking broadly, the vocational training schools of this country are divided into two grades. The lower or junior grade is intended for pupils from the ages of 12 to 15 years—that is, immediately on conclusion of primary education. These junior technical schools provide an introduction to all the main branches of craftsmanship—graphic art, woodwork, joinery, sheetmetal work and the like. At the end of a three years' course, a boy is in a position to decide for himself what particular trade he will choose for further specialized study under workshop conditions, and this study he can pursue for a period of three or four years in a senior grade school.

The intent of this training system is one that finds favor with the trade-unions and parliamentary labor parties both of this country and of Great Britain—the demand, namely, that education should be continued as nearly as possible up to the age of 18 years. But at present there is no insistence, either by employers or by the unions, on a fixed standard of qualification for artisans. If a youth can induce a master builder or master carpenter to give him employment as a laborer for even a short period, perhaps during a time of stress, he is entitled to join a union and to be treated as a qualified operative.

The constant temptation offered by a high minimum wage rate under these conditions is too much for the majority of the students at technical schools; there is a marked falling off in numbers in the higher years, since there is no certainty that better qualifications will lead to more constant, more responsible or more remunerative work. That the real reason for this is insufficient organization within the various trades themselves is proved by such exceptional instances as those of the plumbing trades in Melbourne. The Municipal Board of Works here issues its own certificate of efficiency, and forbids the employ-

ment of unskilled labor. The consequence is that the plumbing classes in the technical schools draw the most regular and successful attendance of all.

In the educational world one group is convinced that the day of the older system of apprenticeship is over, and that a boy should continue his technical training until the age of 18, when he may immediately take up work as a journeyman. Another group would maintain the apprenticeship system, possibly combining it during its later stages, with attendance at evening classes. There are good arguments on both sides, and it is by no means certain that either party will carry the day completely; nor does their controversy greatly affect the main point, which both sides are agreed on, namely, that some fixed standard of qualification for skilled artisans.

There are several ways in which this may come about. It may be done by the favorite Australian method, act of Parliament. Or it may be done by agreement among employers, and as to the necessity for some fixed standard of qualification for skilled artisans. There are several ways in which this may come about. It may be done by the favorite Australian method, act of Parliament. Or it may be done by agreement among employers, and as to the necessity for some fixed standard of qualification for skilled artisans.

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## Boys' School on Primitive Site Shortens Preparatory Course

Fayetteville, Ark., Special Correspondence.

AFTER being engaged in public school work for more than 20 years, J. R. Williams resigned as superintendent of schools in Van Buren, Ark., in order to work out an educational theory which he had been considering for a long time. Most of those to whom he talked concern-

said that after they had reached their second or third year, the subjects became monotonous and the time spent was so great in proportion to what they learned that they thought they could turn their time to better account outside of school.

"But we're not out here running any competition to the high schools," continued Mr. Williams, laughing. "We



Constructed From the Rough Stone of its Surrounding Hillsides—the Assembly Hall of The Advance Academy, Fort Smith, Ark.

ing his plan gave him little encouragement. They told him he had better stick to his old job and not try any newfangled ideas.

But Mr. Williams proceeded with his theory, and today that theory is a practical boys' school that is doing a real service. It is situated on a rugged hill-top about three miles south of Fort Smith, Ark. The hill, rising nearly 700 feet above the surrounding country, is covered with scrubby brambles, huge boulders, and is far from other human habitation. One of the reasons Mr. Williams chose this primitive site was for the boys to have the fun of combating nature at first hand. For this educator's theory, although not being new as far as theories go, is to connect the elements of academic training with practical experience.

At present, The Advance Academy, as this institution is called, has about 20 boys of high school age. There are



J. R. Williams, a School Superintendent Who Resigned in Order to Establish The Advance Academy.

barracks, a mess-hall, recreation room, and main hall where classes are held; all are constructed of the rough stone taken from the nearby hillsides. Being placed as they are at random among the oak and fir trees, they present a pleasing—almost "summer-resort"—appearance. All of the boys readily agree that they had rather be here than in the cramped inclosure of an ordinary schoolroom.

Mr. Williams, who is well acquainted with the inefficiency of many educational systems, has a few students the entire year; his object being by means of thorough and intensive training on the fundamental subjects like mathematics, languages, and history, to shorten the ordinary high school course of four years.

"I know many young fellows," he said, "who want to go through high school and on through college, but they don't like the idea of having to drag through four years of preparatory work. Several have come to me and

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to say about this state of nature, its causes and effects. That is my idea of education."

Mr. Williams emphasizes clean living and thinking, honesty, patriotism, and courage. The training of character at the hands of competent, individual tutors is an essential part of his theory of education.

"Those who fall behind in their lessons or are naturally slower to comprehend than the others, get special attention. They may not get to finish the course as rapidly as the others, but they will surely know something about it when they have finished. In short, my aim is to help the fellow who is earnest, ambitious and willing to help himself."

## Smith's Educational Consultant Reports

Northampton, Mass., Special Correspondence.

THE office of educational consultant at Smith College in the appointment bureau, held by Miss Eleanor L. Lord, former dean of Goucher College, was created a little over a year ago. The educational consultant aims to be a medium between Smith graduates, intending to teach, and the teaching positions which they can best occupy. During the last two winters Miss Lord has visited various schools and universities in the larger eastern cities, to discover what they were doing, what elements they needed, and to grasp the educational situation in general.

Eventually," says Miss Lord, "I expect to have every Smith graduate who is teaching represented on my personal card index. I should like to have not only the list of a teacher's A. B.'s or A. M.'s, but records from grade school through college of qualities of personality, such as her dependability, loyalty and capacity for good teaching. These intangible qualities are what really count more for success in teaching than large academic experience."

"In spite of the fact that there are more vacancies than teachers to fill them," says Miss Lord, "I don't want to have girls going into the teaching profession without feeling that they will actually enjoy it." She stresses the fact that the teaching profession is one of the most responsible there is, especially if one is teaching in the lower grades; and she insists that anyone entering it should be, above all things, spontaneous. This spontaneous element is so much in demand that many schools now take promising young teachers who have considerably less than the usual amount of training but who, for that very reason, have a fresher and less stereotyped attitude.

In her last field trip Miss Lord was especially attracted by the work of large public high schools. There is great development of late in the social organization of these schools. There are new offices such as that of "co-ordinator" who adjusts the academic to working schedules of older students who are obliged to work while attending school, and that of "social dean," who is concerned with the increasingly important personal side of student life. It is this administrative and social part of teaching that appeals more and more to graduates, who are something besides just teaching ability.

These subjects are, of course, quite familiar to persons intimately connected with current problems of education; the educational consultant tries to interpret them to the undergraduate, tries to make her realize that the teacher is daily becoming a more tremendous force for national and social good.

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## Detroit College, Part of City School System

Detroit, Mich., Special Correspondence.

THE College of the City of Detroit is a part of the public school system of the City of Detroit. It is the outgrowth of the Detroit Junior College which has offered the first two years of a collegiate course since 1915. By a recent act of the Legislature, and subsequent action of the board of education, the junior college has been authorized to extend its curriculum, so as to offer four years of college work, and has been given the power of conferring a liberal arts and science degree.

The first steps, which resulted in establishing this college, were taken to assist high school students who could not go away to college, to have a more technical training, and also for those students who needed post graduate work to give them sufficient credit to enter certain colleges of strict requirements. This grade education to a two years' course, making it possible for students to take their first two years without leaving home. Then came the four-year course, which now makes it possible for students to complete their college career.

A college of the city as thoroughly industrial as Detroit, offers many advantages to its students. It makes it possible for a student to continue working while going to college, attending the night classes of college that each may be carried on successfully without conflicting. It offers to many workers in a city, who have not had the advantage of college, courses which are enjoyable and cultural, as well as technical training along the line of their own practical work in business or profession.

All of the courses given are carefully worked out to meet the needs of the majority of students. No extreme types are given, but courses as nearly ideal as possible for the type of student who comes to the City College. The motto of the college—"Communitas Bonum"—reflects the thought of the institution. The College of the City of Detroit is ideally situated for its purpose. In the center of the city in the same building and additions of the Central High School, it is close to the new public library, to the art center in Detroit, and near car lines that make it accessible to students in all parts of the city.

This year, there were 1790 students enrolled in the day college and 739 in the night college, including, besides Americans, Poles, Italians, Russians, Greeks, Filipinos, Mexicans, Cubans, Norwegians, and even Hindus. With this large percentage of foreign students, it means that a great step in helping to solve the problem of Americanization in the right way, in making the foreigner the man of foreign parents, intelligent, industrious and happy.

Among the American students of which there is a large percentage, there are many who expect to finish at some larger university but who, for various reasons, attend the College of the City of Detroit for one, two, or even for three years.

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## EDUCATIONAL

## International Student Exchange—With Home Credit

Paris, France  
Special Correspondence  
A SCHEME for the extension of university education on international lines has been approved by the French. What is proposed is an annual interchange of students of the American and European universities. The originator is Marcus M. Marks of New York who, in a statement made in Paris, declares that when he visited Europe two years ago he felt that education was restricted while it was purely national. The student should be broad-minded; he should not be insular; he should, as far as possible, know other countries; he should appreciate their customs, their history and their philosophy. Nothing could broaden his mind more than traveling, but that travel should not interfere with his studies. The difficulty was that if a student spent some time in a foreign school he would not obtain any credit for his attendance. Under the present scheme he will receive the same credit as if he had continued his studies uninterrupted at home.

Mr. Marks, on his present visit to France, was entertained by the American University Union of Paris, and in a speech to a company which included the highest French educational authorities, he fully explained the whole movement. He declared that the plan will now be put into operation. Next autumn, so far as America is concerned, several hundred selected students will be sent to the universities of France and England. It is hoped that French and British students will, in their turn, be sent to the American universities. British support was assured some time ago, and now French support is certain.

Individuals Interested  
Those who have taken a special interest in the interchange include M. Coville, the director of higher education in France; M. Mellard, dean of the faculty of sciences; M. Tharwin, director of secondary education; M. Petit Dutailles, director of the National Educational Bureau; M. Laclaire of the League of Nations Commission on Intellectual Co-operation; M. Firmin Bré, assistant director of the National Educational Bureau; and M. Cestre, professor of American civilization at the Sorbonne.

Mr. Marks said that after some discussion with college presidents in New York City, he had addressed the college presidents' convention at Buffalo; then he favorably impressed the American Council on Education, with its representatives of academics, col-

leges, and universities. Last December the council agreed to help the plan, provided the necessary funds were forthcoming from outside sources.

A committee of merchants and bankers was formed which guaranteed \$25,000 a year for five years, besides \$10,000 which is the nucleus of a fund which it is hoped to build up, and which should, it is urged, amount to millions of dollars within a reasonable space of time. This fund will be used to aid deserving students of all nations.

Americans Interested  
Some of the names which Mr. Marks gave as taking a special interest in the plan are those of Frank A. Vanderlip, John Coleman Dupont, Felix Warburg, Dean Robinson, Dr. Hullah, and President Aydelotte.

It was President Aydelotte who obtained the approval of the English colleges, while Mr. Marks has obtained the collaboration of the French colleges. He has also approached the higher educational authorities of Czechoslovakia, and during the next two years every European country will be asked to co-operate.

It is obvious that Germany cannot be left out of such an arrangement, and Mr. Marks expresses the opinion that Germany will be ready to join, since it was the first nation to recognize the value of an interchange of scholars. Indeed, Germany has never been backward in the recognition of the need for a broadening of international knowledge.

When he asserts that the plan may mean more for world peace than the treaties, he is certainly not exaggerating the possibilities, though whether the scheme will be carried out as it should be it is, of course, premature to state.

One difficulty will undoubtedly be the financial co-operation of European countries, many of whom are suffering from depreciated currencies. It will not be easy for them to put up the proportion of the expenses. This, however, will not be allowed to become an insuperable obstacle, nor will it delay the interchange. It is understood that English and Czechoslovakian students who cannot pay the expenses of a college year in the United States will be accepted and assisted on the recommendation of their home college.

Co-operation of Steamships  
The steamship companies will be expected to give special rates—one of them already offered less than minimum rate for students who are

crossing the Atlantic in either direction. The scheme is, in its broad outlines, exceedingly simple, but there is underlying a good deal of detail work to be done if it is to be efficiently applied.

In these days when more than ever progress depends upon better relations between the various countries; when the alternative of that kind of understanding which means peace is the misunderstanding which means war, such a scheme undoubtedly merits the fullest support.

It is a happy augury that, in addition to Czechoslovakia, three great countries, France, England and America, are in accord on this matter, and that before long it is to be expected that Germany will also join the movement. It will then only be a question of time for other European nations equally to promote an interchange with America, and there is not the slightest need to confine the interchange between America and Europe.

It is by developing education on some such lines—for the scheme is admirable in its broad outlines, but it should also have a greater internationalization of education—that the consciousness of world solidarity, of common interests, of human fraternity, will grow. S. H.

## Progressive Education Quarterly

Washington, D. C.  
Special Correspondence

TO ACQUAINT the public with developments in "the new education," stirring up an intelligent interest which will be reflected in the public school system of the Nation, a new periodical has been established by the Progressive Education Association in the form of a quarterly, *Progressive Education*, published at its Washington headquarters. The second number of the magazine is soon to appear. The purpose of the publication, set forth in the first issue by Stanwood Cobb, with whom the idea of the *Progressive Education* Association originated five years ago, is to take part in the general inquiry and search for a better education in the schools.

"This magazine," he pointed out, "will occupy a position midway between that of the popular magazines, which perform a service to only an occasional article dealing with education, and that of the strictly pedagogic magazines which are professional journals concerned with perfecting educational technique."

"We hope to bring the good news of what is actually being accomplished, not only to educators, but to everyone interested in education," it is declared by Mr. Cobb. "By thus putting the problems of education before the lay person, the voter, our ultimate aim is to effect reform."

Deals With Individual Education  
Thus the first number, in attractive format, deals with the general subject of individual education, under such heads as the Dalton plan, the Winnetka system, the Decroly method, using these three leading systems of individual education as exhibits for the lay reader. The second number will be concerned with the general subject of "The Project," presenting the views of such leading educators as Edward Thorndike, Prof. Frederick Bonser of Teachers' College, Columbia University, and Prof. Ellsworth Collings of the University of Oklahoma, on various phases of this development of classroom teaching.

Miss Gertrude Hartman, editor of the magazine, in talking of the aims of the association as expressed through its official organ, stressed the fact that there will always be a strictly neutral attitude toward the educational experiments presented on the pages of the quarterly. It will provide an open forum, according to her plans, for the discussion of developments in the "new education," which has for its object the shaping of school studies into a form which permits natural development of the individual student, development in accordance with the needs of present day communities, a process which, it is declared, means a breaking away from many of the old accepted forms of classroom teaching.

"There are a large number of private schools throughout the United States which are serving as laboratories for the working out of all new ideas in education," said Miss Hartman. "It is a slow process to have these ideas which have worked out successfully taken over into the public schools of the Nation. We shall endeavor to stimulate interest in them, and to acquaint school officials and parents with the need for new methods. The hold of the past over the schools is strong, but where it means stagnation in educational work it must be broken."

To Include Many Countries  
The effect of the association drive for progressive methods in education is beginning to be noted here and there. In New York City the teachers union has recently applied to the board of superintendents for the establishment of an experimental school of the new type, and it is expected that the next five years will see the establishment of a number of these

schools in the public school systems of large cities. The new quarterly will also publish significant developments in education in foreign countries, in a number of which the movement for a revision of educational methods in accordance with the needs of the times is growing by leaps and bounds. The plan is to work also in co-operation with the Bureau International des Ecoles Nouvelles and La Nouvelle Education. Besides the leading articles in each issue there is a general survey, "News of the Schools," reviews of recent educational books, a synopsis of magazine articles dealing with education, and a section for general discussion—"News and Comments."

The need for such a magazine has been recognized by the Progressive Education Association for some time. It has since its organization in 1919 grown to 2000 members, and published numerous pamphlets and reports which were circulated widely in the United States and Europe, but it was felt that these failed to reach the general public in the way that was intended, and leaders of the association stress the fact that not only the teaching profession and school officials, but the lay public, must be kept in touch with developments in the educational field.

The new quarterly has the enthusiastic support of Charles W. Eliot, honorary president of the association, and such leaders in the movement for school progress as Stanwood Cobb of Washington, Carleton W. Washburne of Winnetka, Ill., and Angelo Patri of New York City.

"The progressive schools are increasing rapidly in number and influence, and the educational public is becoming more and more awake to their merits. They are to be the schools of the future in both America and Europe," wrote Mr. Eliot in the first number of the magazine.

Whatever is new, interesting and stimulating in the work of the men and women who are endeavoring to free the schools from the shackles of old conventions, to push ahead into a new era, will be given to the public through *Progressive Education*, is the promise of its promoters.

Tempered in Practice  
There are logically conceivable," says the chairman of both committees, Prof. J. A. Leighton of Ohio State University, "two extreme types of university organization—the autocratic and bureaucratic type (I use the terms without prejudice), and the democratic type. The majority of American universities and colleges are legally, or constitutionally, organized more or less on the former plan, much tempered in practice by democratic usage. The board of trustees is commonly endowed by statute with absolute power to appoint and dismiss the president, other administrative officers, and faculty; to determine the outlay for salaries, equipment, buildings and grounds; to decide on educational policies; to vote honorary degrees without consulting the faculty; in some institutions by explicit provision, in most institutions by long established and tacitly accepted custom, the faculty usually determines the details of educational policy—such as the conditions of entrance, courses of study, and requirements for degrees."

In practice, faculties exercise, by use and wont, a very considerable influence in the selection and promotion of their own members and even at times in the selection of presidents and deans. Autocratic in legal structure, the best institutions are thus more or less democratic in practice, although in widely varying degrees. What happens in normal cases is this: boards of trustees, being composed for the most part of busy men of affairs, are going and what things should be done. Rarely does a board call in other members of the faculty for information and advice. Thus the powers actually exercised by university presidents are, to a very great extent, not powers legally conferred upon the office by charters, but exercised by the incumbents of the office as surrogates for groups of busy men who are not educational experts. The worst situations arise when successful men of affairs, who constitute a preponderant proportion of the membership of

## How Professors See Faculty's Place

Northampton, Mass.  
Special Correspondence

TRUSTEES should be primarily the custodians of the financial interests of the university; the president should be its educational leader and its chief administrative officer; the faculty should have responsibility in all matters concerning the educational policy of the university and should also have a recognized voice in the preparation of the annual budget, in the nomination of the president, and in the selection and promotion of instructors; these are the recommendations made by the committees appointed by the American Association of University Professors to consider the place and function of faculties in university government.

The committees—the first was appointed by the association in 1920—went about the investigation in systematic fashion. They examined the place and function of faculties in university government and they drew their conclusions as to what it ought to be. Some 200 colleges and universities in all parts of the country were asked, by the second committee, to answer a series of questions indicating what, in their particular institutions, the powers of the faculty are in the determination of educational policies, budget making, the election of the president and other administrative officers, the selection and promotion of members of the teaching staff. The answers, which show an interestingly wide variety of practice, are published for the first time in the current bulletin of the association.

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boards of trustees, having a slight acquaintance with educational problems, labor under the illusion that they are educational experts and proceed to interfere in the internal conduct of the universities. It is to the credit of the good sense of most university trustees that they exercise to so slight an extent the exclusive powers, which they legally possess, to control educational policies. To the minds of many professors this well-known absolute power frequently wielded by them, carries with it the potency of great dangers to sound educational practice; dangers which often spring from potency to actuality.

An Extreme Type  
"In the extreme democratic type of university government the faculty would control all educational policies, nominate and virtually elect its own members, nominate the president and other administrative officers, and determine the distribution of the budget. This faculty control, if it were to be simply to hold and administer, in accordance with the wishes of the faculty, the property and income of the university. The board would thus become a holding corporation."

The most serious objection to complete faculty control is that the faculty is a body of specialists engaged to perform two closely related public services, namely higher instruction and productive research, and, therefore, responsible to a constituency, either to the people of a whole state or to those who support a private institution by giving private money and sending their children to it. The trustees are the prudential officers, the custodians for the constituency which the university exists to serve. Faculties are public servants. They should, like other public servants, have an independent part in determining the conditions under, and manner in, which their services are to be rendered; but they must also be held formally or legally responsible to the body chosen as custodians of the public interest.

Therefore, it seems to me that we must conclude—neither that boards of trustees should exercise exclusive control over the educational work and workers of the university, nor that the workers should exercise exclusive control. The only solution lies in joint responsibility and control, with the distribution of emphasis on responsibility and control in the hands of the particular aspect of the whole matter of the conduct of university affairs which may be uppermost in a given situation."

Now exactly what does the committee of the American Association of University Professors recommend? They are definite and specific:

The trustees should be primarily the custodians of the financial interests of the university, and as such should have the consenting voice in the final determination of its educational policies. They should have the right to make the initiative in matters of educational policy by recommending for consideration by the faculty such changes as they deem desirable. Except in financial matters, the trustees should not exercise directly the final power over educational policies and interests which, at the present time, they legally possess in many cases. Trustees should be appointed

for definite and relatively long terms of service, but should never be elected for life. Alumni and alumni should have representation on the board.

The President and Faculty  
The president of a university should be its educational leader and its chief administrative officer. Since he should be regarded even more as a formulator and initiator of educational policies than as an administrative and executive expert, he should be chosen for broad scholarship, insight into educational needs and problems, and power of leadership, no less than for administrative skill. He should be nominated by a committee of the board of trustees in conference with a similar committee selected by the faculty. The nomination of this committee should require confirmation by the board of trustees. The president's term of office should be indefinite.

The faculty should be the legislative body for all matters concerning the educational policy of the university. They should participate, through appropriate committees, in the selection and promotion of instructors. In the event of the proposed dismissal of any member of the instructing staff on indefinite tenure of appointment, he should have the right of appeal to a full judicial committee of the faculty. The faculty should be represented in some manner at regular or stated meetings of the board of trustees. They should have a recognized voice in the preparation of the annual budget. In large colleges and universities this and other perhaps best achieved through a budget committee elected by the faculty.

A university is an exceedingly complex organization; the president, faculty and trustees are all concerned with its welfare, all capable of aiding its effective functioning, but each capable in a different way. The solution of the who-should-control-our-colleges problem is an intelligent division of labor and power.

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A university is an exceedingly complex organization; the president, faculty and trustees are all concerned with its welfare, all capable of aiding its effective functioning, but each capable in a different way. The solution of the who-should-control-our-colleges problem is an intelligent division of labor and power.

Another Part-Time  
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OILS AND COPPERS  
IN GOOD DEMAND  
IN STOCK MARKETSelected Issues Add to Previous  
Gains—Utilities Also  
Favored

Overnight news developments of an unfavorable character, reacting against special stocks, gave an irregular appearance to the New York stock market at today's opening. Atlantic Gulf & West Indies brokers' points following the filing of a \$200,000 damage suit by its subsidiary, the Ward Line, and Interborough dropped 2 points on warlike speculation in the stock by Transatlantic Commission authorities. Accumulation of the coppers continued. Bidding up of selected issues continued with the speculative selling of others, with fluctuations mainly confined to narrow limits. Interborough rallied a point but heaviness persisted as a result of the transit official's statement that recent optimistic statements regarding financial conditions and earnings had been unauthorized.

Measured by the steadiness of the railroads, traders brought recent favorites including coppers, low-priced oils and some of the public utilities. American Water Works moved up 4 points, and Pan-American and Marland oils improved materially.

## Main Trend Upward

Although several points of heaviness developed during the morning, the main trend continued upward with buying influenced by favorable reports on the higher commodity prices. Another bullish demonstration was staged in public utilities. American Water Works common extended its gain to 5 points and West Penn Power to 4 1/2.

Reports of a further decrease in crude production stimulated buying of oil shares, the Pan American interest touching new highs on the movement. Strength of the railroad issues reflected the continuation of heavy car loadings. Erie common touched its high price since 1917. Independent steels also advanced perceptibly. Bethlehem rallying a point despite recent rumors that the company's dividend action might be expected at today's meeting of the board of directors.

## Call money opened at 2 per cent.

Gold and loans were well maintained in the afternoon session, with the strength of Union Pacific and weakness of Atlantic Refining the outstanding contrasting movement. Union Pacific advanced 1/2 point, while Atlantic Refining was off 3/4 at 8 1/4. Signs that the bear position had become untenable in some stocks was counteracted by the extended buying and lack of support in others. Many low-priced railroads touched their maximum figures for the year.

## Bonds Show Gains

Selling of interborough issues, based upon reports by transit commission officials that recent price movements had been predicated upon unauthorized reports of large earnings, interrupted the forward movement of bonds in today's early trading. Reactionary points took place in interborough and other local traction lines.

## Strength, however, was apparent in a number of foreign bonds, with gains of a point or more shown by Erie convertible 4s, D. C. Denvers &amp; Rio Grande 5s, Colorado Industrial 5s and Pierce Oil 8s. Scattered profit-taking followed the failure of the Federal Reserve Bank to lower its re-discount rate.

## Current quotations follow:

Call Loans	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	2 1/2%	2 1/2%
Outside call paper	2 1/4%	2 1/4%
Year money	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Customers' call loans	4 1/4%	4 1/4%
Individual call loans	4 1/4%	4 1/4%

## Bar silver in New York

Bar silver in New York	Bar silver in London	Mexican dollars	Canadian ex. dis. (%)
67 1/2	34 1/4	24 1/2	23 1/2

## Clearing House Figures

Exchanges	Boston	New York
Year ago today	\$45,000,000	\$161,000,000
Year ago today	\$45,000,000	\$161,000,000
Year ago today	\$45,000,000	\$161,000,000
Year ago today	\$45,000,000	\$161,000,000

## Acceptance Market

Spt. Boston	60-90 days	90-120 days	120-150 days
2 1/2%	2 1/2%	2 1/2%	2 1/2%

## Leading Central Bank Rates

Country	Rate
London	4 1/2%
Paris	4 1/2%
Berlin	4 1/2%
Amsterdam	4 1/2%
Stockholm	4 1/2%
Copenhagen	4 1/2%
Oslo	4 1/2%
Warsaw	4 1/2%

## Foreign Exchange Rates

Currency	Current	Previous	Parity
Demand	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$4.868
French franc	16.63	16.63	133
Belgian franc	40.33	40.33	133
Swiss franc	2.05	2.05	133
Italian lire	20.36	20.36	133
Spanish peseta	166.67	166.67	133
Portuguese escudo	200.48	200.48	133
Japanese yen	153.78	153.78	133
Chinese dollar	2.46	2.46	133
Indian rupee	15.84	15.84	133
Siamese baht	54.76	54.76	133
Philippine peso	48.68	48.68	133
Thailand baht	33.33	33.33	133
Siam dollar	10.34	10.34	133
Indonesian dollar	100.00	100.00	133
Malay dollar	100.00	100.00	133
Peru sol	7.26	7.26	133
Ecuador sucre	25.00	25.00	133
Venezuelan bolivar	200.00	200.00	133
Colombian peso	100.00	100.00	133
Uruguayan peso	100.00	100.00	133
Argentine peso	100.00	100.00	133
Chilean peso	100.00	100.00	133
Peruvian sol	7.26	7.26	133
Ecuador sucre	25.00	25.00	133
Venezuelan bolivar	200.00	200.00	133
Colombian peso	100.00	100.00	133
Uruguayan peso	100.00	100.00	133
Argentine peso	100.00	100.00	133
Chilean peso	100.00	100.00	133

## NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:45 p. m.)

Adams Ex.	11 1/2	Am. Can.	11 1/2	Am. Oil	11 1/2
Am. Ex.	11 1/2	Am. Tel. & Tel.	11 1/2	Am. Water	11 1/2
Am. Gas	11 1/2	Am. Sugar	11 1/2	Am. Tobacco	11 1/2
Am. Paper	11 1/2	Am. Cotton	11 1/2	Am. Lumber	11 1/2
Am. Steel	11 1/2	Am. Iron	11 1/2	Am. Coal	11 1/2
Am. Copper	11 1/2	Am. Zinc	11 1/2	Am. Lead	11 1/2
Am. Tin	11 1/2	Am. Silver	11 1/2	Am. Gold	11 1/2
Am. Platinum	11 1/2	Am. Palladium	11 1/2	Am. Rhodium	11 1/2
Am. Iridium	11 1/2	Am. Osmium	11 1/2	Am. Selenium	11 1/2
Am. Tellurium	11 1/2	Am. Vanadium	11 1/2	Am. Manganese	11 1/2
Am. Nickel	11 1/2	Am. Cobalt	11 1/2	Am. Molybdenum	11 1/2
Am. Bismuth	11 1/2	Am. Antimony	11 1/2	Am. Arsenic	11 1/2
Am. Mercury	11 1/2	Am. Cadmium	11 1/2	Am. Strontium	11 1/2
Am. Barium	11 1/2	Am. Calcium	11 1/2	Am. Magnesium	11 1/2
Am. Potassium	11 1/2	Am. Sodium	11 1/2	Am. Lithium	11 1/2
Am. Rubidium	11 1/2	Am. Cesium	11 1/2	Am. Francium	11 1/2
Am. Actinium	11 1/2	Am. Thorium	11 1/2	Am. Radium	11 1/2
Am. Polonium	11 1/2	Am. Astatine	11 1/2	Am. Tellurium	11 1/2
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## LAKE MICHIGAN YACHTSMEN ENJOYING A GREAT SEASON

## Rivalry Is So Keen That a Big Fleet Is Out for Racing

the adoption of that name. They preferred to be called the "one-design."

class," but that proved to be too formal and unwieldy. So they accepted the inevitable and even decided to capitalize the name. This year they have adopted an insignia, showing a plump little dog in silhouette. They saw the red canvas figure to their sail just over the horizon.

Four highly prized trophies are being competed for this season. All the races, however, are in part regarded as training trials for the big event of the season, the two-day series for the Inter-Club championship of Lake Michigan. This is to be held Sunday and Monday.

Monday of the Labor Day holidays, the Milwaukee fleet are expected down, and probably one or two of the four new ones now building; several from the Wisconsin representative or two from the forces at Little Traverse Bay, Mich.

The trophy for the Lake Michigan title will be taken up by the United States Shipping Board. It is a valuable model antique of a British privateer. Other trophies are the Sampson, the Perpetua and the Model Pup, the latter being established this year by the Chicago Yacht Club.

Conversion of the snuff rig to the schooner has been ordered \$150 each. The new Marconia are being sold for \$150. They are declared to be beautiful built and manly ships in mahogany.

over to a higher owner with the tuffer in them to into a real sows. how-

every important yachting center on the Great Lakes, are featuring the one-design or small universal classes. Down east at Marblehead, the cradle of American yachting and today the coun-

try's center of this great sport. There was held last season a regatta, in which over 1300 yachts started in the races during the week. The regatta was won by the "Coke" and there were only two of these. This is a pretty good indication of the trend of the times and the great increasing popularity of the small yacht all over the country.

"The lower end of Lake Michigan is basically small-yacht waters because those delightful coves and bays in which the larger craft can be used for

the cruising waters are too far away to be enjoyed except by the fortunate few who have more leisure than the average. And so, if the average yachtsman of Lake Michigan wishes to indulge in frequent sailing it necessarily must be in afternoon trips. This makes the small single-sticker the handiest class of boat; with no crew and elaborate preparations to count on you can make sail in a few minutes.

PARIS, July 24 (AP)—The Congress of the International Amateur Athletic Federation announced yesterday its acceptance of five world records. The acceptance is in addition to the an-

Four of the new marks are credited to Americans. They are 53 1-8s. for the 220-yard low hurdles, made by C. R. Brooks, Iowa, June 2, 1923, and three relay records: 440 yards, by University

of Illinois, 42: 2-55, made April 28, 1923; two miles, made by Boston College, 7m. 47: 3-55, April 24, 1924, and four miles, by the Illinois Athletic Club, 17m. 21: 2-55, made June 23, 1923.

The fifth record is credited to Albin Stenroos of Finland, the Olympic marathoner, who, on Sept. 9, 1923, ran 26.000 meters in Finland in 1hr. 7m. 11: 4-55.

Besides these records, Cyril Conlee of Canada is credited with equaling the world's 100-yard record of 9: 3-55, in 1923, and the 100-yard high school record of 10: 1-55, in 1924.

PARIS, July 24.—Oreste Puliti, Italian fencer, who was considered a strong

contender for the Olympic saber title, has been barred forever from Olympic competition by the executive committee of the International Olympic Committee because of his attempt to provoke the Hungarian fencing judge, Kovacs, to a duel. It was M. Kovacs' protest that brought about the disqualification of Pulitani.

The Olympic committee has also censured three of the Italian's teammates, who withdrew from the tournament when Pulitani was ruled out, and has requested the Italian Olympic committee to take action to prevent the repetition of such events.

This is the first of a series of dis-

disciplinary measures contemplated by the committee in connection with several unruly affairs in the Olympic Games.

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**GILMORE CABLES ENTRY**

PHILADELPHIA, July 24—W. E. Garrett-Gillmore, Philadelphia, who was defeated for the Olympic single sculling championship by J. B. Beresford Jr. of Great Britain, after he had won from the British champion in a qualifying heat, has cabled his entry in the quarter mile dash, association singles and senior doubles events of the national regatta at Springfield, Mass., Aug. 8 and 9. Gillmore is due in New York next week from England.

**CARMAN AND WALTHOUR WIN**

Clarence Carman won the 35-mile motor-paced race at the Revere track last night despite his having to change wheels during the race. Robert Walthour Jr., son of the famous rider of past days, won the New England professional sprint title in 2m. 32.2-5s. He

later finished a close second in the five-mile open professional event.

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
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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Skylarks of English Poetry

THE poet is distinguished from other men chiefly by his keener and more enduring sense of kinship with the natural world. All around him, all about him, and in him, come closer to his heart; it would seem, than to ours, and speaks a more familiar language. Unless he is a poet like Walt Whitman, however, folding the universe to his bosom, he does not group all things together on one common level, but chooses this and that, as others do, for special study and affection. Some things speak to him with a peculiar intimacy, and there are some creatures with which he feels a natural and pre-established affinity, approaching them with immediate sympathy and comprehension, dealing with them as simply and directly as though he were talking about himself. These creatures which are the special companions of his pilgrimage, are likely to be those which inhabit at once the twin worlds of earth and air, such as mountain streams, trees, swaying in the wind, musical rain, and plunging surf. In anything that brings together form and motion and song in one harmonious unit he sees material ready to his hand, finds his work half done, for song and motion and form are the very elements of poetry. Dearest and nearest of all to him, of course, are the animate creatures which possess this triple beauty, and if there is one of these more than another which he is bound to regard as a fellow-farer through the realms of wonder, as a brother poet, as the concentrated essence of poetry itself, bringing the beauty of the world and the joy of living to a fine and delicate focus, it is the English skylark.

How shall we explain the large amount of skylark poetry on any other hypothesis than this, that the poets of England have found here a subject thoroughly congenial, ready to their pens? The mere amount of that poetry is surprising, when one begins to look for it, and it is written for the most part on a high level of excellence, as though the theme had been sufficient to elicit the best in each of many poets' pens. It is interesting to observe, also, the wide range of treatment which has been given to this theme. One would have supposed that this tiny creature, which is more remarkable for spontaneity and enthusiasm than for versatility, would have drawn forth much the same expressions of delight and admiration from its many poetical lovers. But not so. Each new skylark poem that comes forth is a new thing. The reason for this is that each poet has seen his own unique unrepresented self in the bird, and has sung to us about that. It is this undertone of autobiography running through all of them which makes the comparison of several poems upon this common theme so interesting.

Although they were not by any means first in order of time, Wordsworth's two skylark poems are probably the earliest that are now generally remembered, aside from Shakespeare's magical stanza. One of these is rather successful in imitative effects and gives a vivid suggestion of the bird's ecstatic flight and song:

Up with me! Up with me into the clouds!  
For thy song, Lark, is strong;  
Up with me, up with me into the clouds,  
Singing, singing,  
With clouds and sky about thee ringing.  
With a soul as strong as a mountain river,  
Pouring out praise to the Almighty Giver,  
Joy and jollity be with us both!

Wordsworth's other poem on this theme is still more familiar and much more successful, although marked a little for some tastes by the suggestion of a "moral" at the end. In any case it gives a memorable picture of the mounting and soaring bird:

To the last point of vision, and beyond,  
Mount, daring warbler!  
Leave to the nightingale her shady wood;  
A privacy of glorious light is thine,  
Whence thou dost pour upon the world a flood  
Of harmony, with instinct more divine;  
Type of the wise, who soar, but never roam  
True to the kindred points of Heaven and Home.

These two skylarks are likely to seem a little heavy when we have turned from them to listen to Shelley's "unbodied joy," and this is not merely because Wordsworth has been far less happy in his versification but also because, being a very different man, he has seen and heard a very different lark. Wordsworth saw the skylark as subject to law; he saw the beauty of that law and makes us see it; but Shelley, who was accustomed to treat all laws with a splendid and beautiful defiance, refuses to see that "what goes up must come down." Does he not say explicitly that his skylark is a "scorn of the ground"? Does he anywhere suggest its possible return to the earth? No, he puts his lark in the far blue sky where he himself lived all his days. It is "pinnacled dim in the intense inane," forgetful of the lower levels, and there, doubtless it is singing still!

Higher still and higher  
From the earth thou springest  
Like a cloud of fire;  
The blue deep thou wingest,  
And singing still dost soar, and soaring ever singest.

The pale purple even  
Melts around thy flight;  
Like a star of heaven  
In the broad daylight  
Thou art unseen, but yet I hear thy shrill delight.

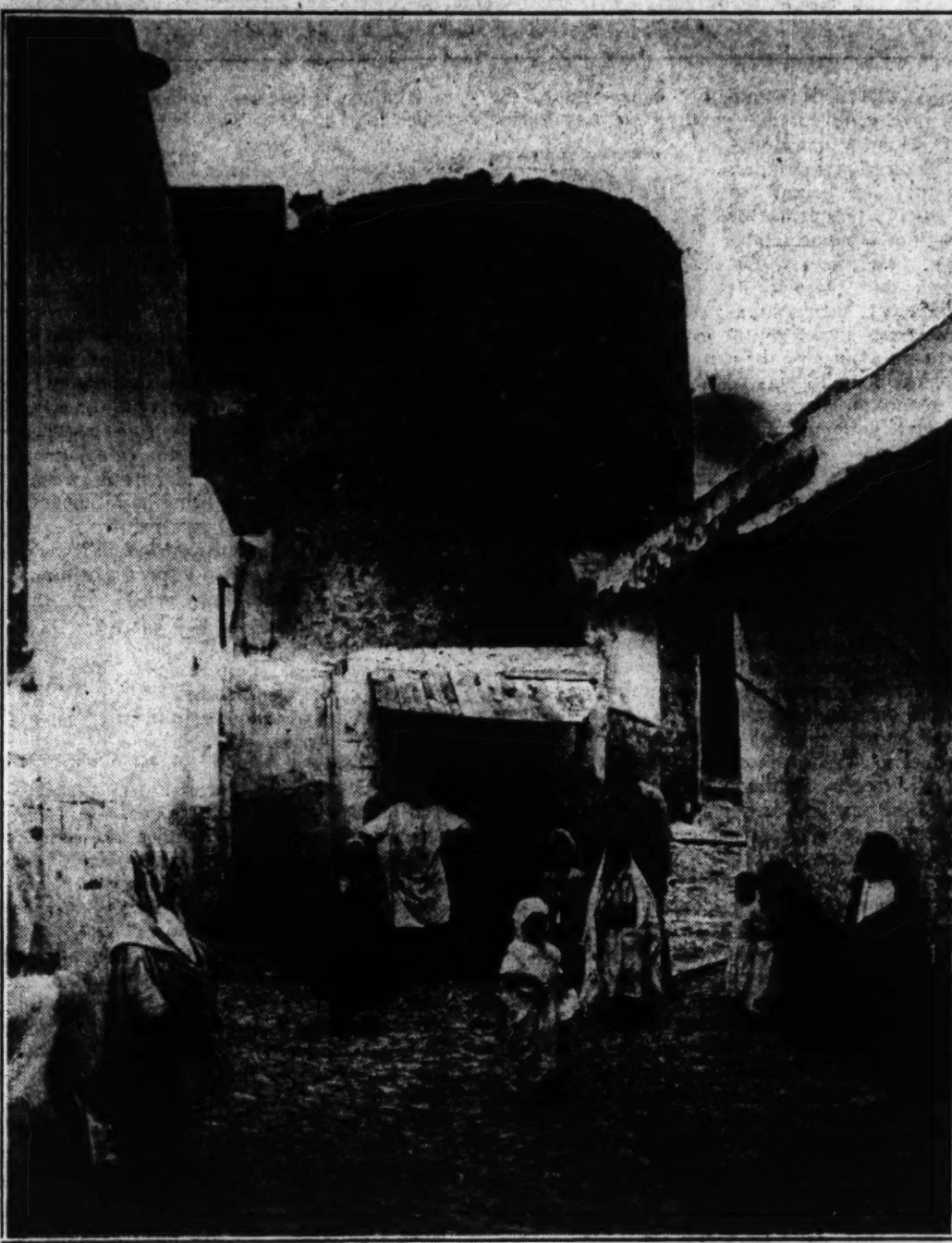
All the earth and air  
With thy voice is loud,  
As, when night is bare,  
From one lonely cloud  
The moon rains out her beams, and heaven is overflowed.

Many another poem to the skylark pleads for recognition, and particularly those of Mr. William Watson and Mr. Herbert Trench, but room must be left for that poem which, if not quite so deep in thought as Wordsworth's or quite as ecstatic as Shelley's, is certainly the most adequate rendering of the skylark into English words that has ever been made—George Meredith's "The Lark Ascending." Much of the poet's own thought is implicit, but it is not presented in the rather direct and Wordsworthian way. Rather, it is sung by the bird itself. The poet seems to become, for the time being, not an auditor and witness, but actually the feathered and winged performer in the sky. For sheer virtuosity there are very few things to match the sixty-four lines of this poem, which compose one single unbroken sentence without a full stop, one steady upward swing, breathless, audacious, aspiring. It is hard not to quote them all, for while other poems deal more or less adequately with the skylark, these are the bird itself:

He rises and begins to round,  
He drops the silver chain of sound,  
Of many links without a break.  
In chirrup, whistle, slur, and shake,  
A press of hurried notes that run  
So fleet they scarce are more than one.  
Which seems the very jet of earth  
At sight of sun, her music's mirth.  
As up he wings the spiral stair,  
A song of light that pierces air,  
With fountain ardour, fountain play,  
To reach the shining tops of day,  
And drink in everything discerned.  
An ecstasy to music turned.  
Shrill, ineffective, unrestrained,  
Rapt, ringing, on the jet sustained  
Without a break, without a fall,  
Sweet-silvery, sheer lyrical,  
Perennial, quivering up the chord  
Like myriad dew on sunlit grass,  
That trembling into fulness shine  
And sparkle, dropping argentine.

It is unlikely that any poet will ever go beyond these lines and those that go with them, achieving a still closer approximation to the inexpressible. For it is not only what the words say but their movement and sound that make them the consummate interpretation of the skylark. Many a line and phrase in the poem shines with a luster of its own, but all are linked together like the myriad notes of the bird's song by one compelling urge of aspiration. We should be glad that Meredith too left his skylark in the skies, that he goes up and up—

As he to silence nearer soars,  
Till lost on aerial rings,  
In light, and then the fancy sings.  
O.S.



Before the Public Bake Oven, Tangier

## Amando el Bien

Traducción española del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

THE first close view of "Africa's sunny fountains" is caught as the ship glides into the Bay of Tangier, which here wings to an amphitheater three miles wide with shores rising picturesquely into encompassing hills. To the north stands the citadel; to the south glisten the Moorish white houses of the town with towers and gates piled one above the other. It is all beauty as seen from the distance. Tangier is a city of mystery and a city of mystery it remains even to long residents from European countries. To the casual traveler, it is picturesque and fascinating, but no one knows the inner daily facts of how these people live, of their government, and of the far-reaching effect of their religion.

The main street leads from the harbor on the east to the new market and to the Socco de Barra on the southwest. It passes the Great Mosque with its remarkable tower and gate. Not far away is the business center of the town. On Thursdays and Sundays the scene in the market baffles description. All around the square are shops. In the central space which covers many acres, there are thousands bargaining, buying and selling. Here all Tangier may be seen—Jews, Negroes, Moors, women with their faces covered, country people with peculiar dresses, donkeys, mules, water carriers—swarming together in the market and on the streets. Often the crowd is so dense that one pauses at almost every step, as if progress was no longer possible, but somehow a way opens for a single step, and then the crowd again impedes advance. Enveloped in cloaks or hoods, the women congregate in groups in the market place, squatting contentedly on the ground. Here and there is a snake charmer, conjuror, or story-teller, each with his audience as in the time of the Thousand-and-One Nights' Entertainments. In fact one feels transported to those storied days when imagination was caught by the weird legends of romance.

Sometimes a caravan arrives, one of those movable markets which carry merchandise into the interior of Africa, taking up, as they cross the desert, loads of salt, which with other things they exchange in the Sudan for gold dust, ostrich feathers and, even to this day, slaves for Morocco.

Tangier is a white city. Its walls are white, the costume of its people is white, and as the poorer classes crowd against the walls in their robes white as the walls, they pass almost unobserved or seem like specters quickly vanishing. In the streets as they move about without special aim, they are a grave people. Even the children, little dolls of delight in the native costume, are serious when in repose. Travelers sometimes get the impression that the natives are oppressed by deep sadness as they move with silent steps or stand indolently leaning against the walls with the children near and silently watching in solemnity whatever may attract their attention. But a smile from the passer-by will bring an answering smile from the white-clad child, and once let their elders be stirred to activity by a bit of business, and they will smile and even gesticulate like Italians or Frenchmen.

NOS gusta pensar en el amor de Dios por nosotros, de Su tierno cuidado, compasión y consuelo cuando el pesar o las probaturas llegan, pero pensamos con tanta frecuencia en nuestro amor por Él, y deseamos el bien sobre todas las cosas? Esta es la verdadera prueba, porque desear el bien es amar a Dios; por esto queremos decir el bien espiritual, aquello que es perfecto y perdurable.

A medida que deseamos el bien espiritual encontramos el pensamiento humillado, purificado y elevado, y un gran gozo y paz resultan. Dijo Cristo Jesús: "La paz os dejo, mi paz os doy; no como el mundo la da, yo os la doy. No se turbe vuestro corazón, ni tenga miedo." Nos dio esta rica promesa para que nosotros también conociéramos el amor de Dios, el bien. La materialidad es siempre transitoria, un verdadero fuego fatuo, al parecer siempre un poco más allá del alcance de uno. Con frecuencia nos frustra y nuestros fracasos sirven para advertirnos de la completa nada del placer y la satisfacción en la materia, y para tornar nuestros corazones hacia Dios para descanso y gozo. En el libro texto de la Ciencia Cristiana, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 322), dice Mrs. Eddy: "Las agudas experiencias de creer en la supositiva vida en la materia, así como nuestros chascos e incógnitas angustias, nos vuelven, cual niños cansados, a los brazos del divino Amor. Entonces empezamos a comprender la Vida en la Ciencia divina. '¿Alcanzará tú el rastro de Dios' sin este proceso de destetamiento?' De igual modo, si duras experiencias llegasen no tenemos que apurarnos o descorazonarnos, sino saber que venciendo las ideas mediante el entendimiento espiritual del divino Amor seremos bendecidos con más de lo que el mundo tiene que ofrecer u otorgar.

En lo profundo del corazón del hombre hay amor por el bien. Al presenciar el retrato del triunfo del bien sobre el mal en la pantalla o en el escenario hemos visto al auditorio conmovido de manera tal como no podría haberse visto por cualquier triunfo del mal. Los hombres pueden jactarse de su indiferencia hacia los derechos de la afección pura y bondad, pero el más insensible se enternece ante la dulzura de la inocencia de un niño; ante la fidelidad del amor constante de una madre; ante la lealtad y el sacrificio de la devoción de un amigo; y sabemos que en realidad el amor del bien reina supremo.

A medida que el pensamiento vuelve, con fe y humildemente al Padre celestial para encontrar allí, como el hijo pródigo de antaño, que

todo el bien es ya nuestro por herencia, despertamos de los deseos materiales al descubrimiento de tesoros ocultos para los ojos mortales, pero revelados por el sentido espiritual y listos para ser apropiados y usados por todo hijo de Dios; tesoros que go disminuyen en belleza o en cantidad por el diario uso, porque son ideas divinas que vienen del Padre a suplir toda necesidad humana, a llenar los corazones vaciados por aparente pérdida y pesar, a animar al débil, a reafirmar al pecador, a sanar al enfermo, invitando a todos a ser valientes.

No hay cosa que la humanidad más desee que salud, y aprendiendo a amar a Dios, el bien, y así aprender a pensar puros y buenos pensamientos, uno encuentra el secreto de la verdadera salud. Por toda la Biblia se encuentran preciosas promesas de abundante salud como recompensa de Dios para aquellos que Le aman y sirven; y en esta época multitudes están encontrando el remedio para todo achaque de la carne, y dando testimonio de la misma curación que efectuaba Jesús y sus discípulos mediante el estudio consagrado de la Biblia y el libro texto de la Ciencia Cristiana. En su "Communion Hymn" (Poems, p. 75) Mrs. Eddy dice:

Es el Espíritu lo que purifica,  
Que te exalta y curará,  
Todo tu pesar, enfermedad y pecado.

No hace ella una sola excepción, sino que dice "todo tu pesar, enfermedad y pecado". Así es que, encontremos pues la abierta puerta de la paz, salud y felicidad, aprendiendo a conocer y a amar al bien. No es la intención de nuestro tierno y amable Padre-Madre Dios que nos privemos de cosa buena alguna, sino que busquemos "primeramente el reino de Dios y su justicia" para tener todas estas cosas añadidas. En esta busca llegaremos a estar conscientes de la continua presencia del bien. Luego seguirá la seguridad que el bien es ya un hecho establecido en la Mente divina que ha de revelarse y que ha de manifestarse en nuestras vidas humanas en la proporción que dirijamos nuestro pensamiento al verdadero origen de la provisión que es Dios.

Al amar a Dios, el bien, aprendemos también a amar a Su creación, el hombre y el universo; a ser amigables y más amables con nuestros semejantes; más bondadosos y más considerados con los animales y pájaros; manifestaremos más aprecio por la belleza de los árboles y las flores, por el cielo y el sol; a ser más joviales en el bendito conocimiento de la unidad espiritual del hombre con divino Amor.

WE LIKE to think of God's love for us, of His tender care and compassion and comfort when sorrow or trials come; but do we as often think of our love for Him, and do we desire good above all else? This is the real test: for desiring good is loving God. By this we mean spiritual good, that which is perfect and everlasting.

As we desire spiritual good we find thought humbled, purified, uplifted, and great joy and peace follow. Christ Jesus said: "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid." He gave us this rich promise that we too might know the love of God, good. Materiality is always fleeting, a veritable will-o'-the-wisp, seemingly just ahead of one's grasp. Often it disappoints us, and our failures serve to awaken us to the utter nothingness of pleasure and satisfaction in matter, and turn our hearts to God for rest and joy. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 322), Mrs. Eddy says: "The sharp experiences of belief in the supposititious life of matter, as well as our disappointments and ceaseless woes, turn us like tired children to the arms of divine Love. Then we begin to learn Life in divine Science. Without this process of weaning, 'Canst thou by searching find out God?' So, if hard experiences should come, we need not fret or be discouraged, but know that in the overcoming of them through the spiritual understanding of divine Love we shall be blessed beyond anything the world has to offer or bestow.

Deep down in the hearts of men is love for good. In witnessing the portrayal of the triumph of good over evil on the screen or stage we have seen an audience thrilled as it could never have been through any seeming success of evil. Men may boast of their indifference to the claims of pure affection and goodness; but the most callous are touched by the sweetness of a child's innocency, by the fidelity of a mother's unwavering love, by the loyalty and sacrifice of a friend's devotion. And we know that in reality the love of good reigns supreme.

As thought turns trustfully and humbly to the heavenly Father, there to find, as did the prodigal son of old, that all good is already ours by inheritance, we awaken from material desires to discover treasures hid from mortal eyes, but revealed by spiritual sense and ready to be appropriated and used by every child of God, treasures which do not grow less in beauty or in quantity as they are used in daily living, for they are divine ideas coming from the Father, meeting every human need, filling hearts made empty through seeping loss and sorrow, encouraging the weak, reforming the sinful, healing the sick, bidding all be strong.

There is no gift mankind more desires than health; and through learning to love God, good, and thereby to think pure, right thoughts, one finds the secret of true health. All through the Bible are precious promises of God's reward of abundant health to those who love and serve Him; and in this age, through the consecrated study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook multitudes are finding a remedy for all the ills of the flesh, and daily bearing witness to the same healing as that accomplished by Jesus and his disciples. In her "Communion Hymn" Mrs. Eddy says (Poems, p. 75):—

"'Tis the Spirit that makes pure,  
That exalts thee, and will cure  
All thy sorrow and sickness and sin."

She does not make a single exception, but says "all thy sorrow and sickness and sin." So let us find the open door to peace and health and happiness through learning to know and love good.

Our tender, loving Father-Mother God does not intend that we shall be deprived of any good thing, but that we shall seek "first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness" and have all these things added. Through this seeking we shall become conscious of the ever-presence of good. Then will follow the assurance that good is already an established fact in divine Mind, to be revealed to us, and to be manifested in our human lives in the degree that we are directing our thought to the true source of supply, which is God.

In loving God, good, we learn also to love His creation,—man and the universe; to be friendlier and more loving with our fellow-men; and kinder to and more considerate of the animals and birds; more appreciative of the beauties of tree and flower and sky and sunshine; more joyous in the blessed consciousness of man's spiritual unity with divine Love.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.)

## The Sun

Glory, glory to the sun who spends his being caring not what he shines upon nor for whose seeing.

In the furrow awells the wheat and the chestnut leaf respites, quickened to life by the heat of his innocent fires.

Small thanks the farmer allows, turning his back, but watches with reckoning brows the fall of the day.

Clouds flame in the upper air; the fields slip to the night; but the rugged horsemen of Thibet stir to a finger of light.

They wrap their skins about and spear in hand, round up their flocks and shout and scour the land.

—John Alford

## The Mosses and Lichens

Meek creatures! The first mercy of the earth, veiling with hushed softness its dintless rocks. No words that I know of will say what mosses are. None are delicate enough, none perfect enough, none rich enough. How is one to tell of the rounded bosses of furred and beaming green—the starred divisions of rubied bloom, fine-filmed, as if the Rock Spirits could spin porphyry as we do glass—the traceries of intricate silver, and fringes of amber, lustrous arborescent, burnished through every fibre into fluted brightness and glossy traverses of silken change, yet all subdued and pensive, and framed for simplest, sweetest offices of grace. They will not be gathered, like the flowers, for chaplet or love-token; but of these the wild bird will make his nest, and the wearied child his pillow.

Yet as in one sense the humblest, in another they are the most honored of the earth-children. Unfading as motionless, the worm treats them not, and the autumn waxes not. Strong in lowliness, they neither blanch in heat nor pine in frost. To them, slow-fingered, constant-hearted, is entrusted the weaving of the dark eternal tapestries of the hills; to them, slow-pencilled, iris-dyed, the tender framing of their endless imagery. Sharing the stillness of the unimpassioned rock, they share also its endurance and while the winds of departing spring scatter the white hawthorn blossom like drifted snow, and summer dews on the parched meadow the drooping of its cowl-gold—far above, among the mountains, the silver lichen-spots rest, starlike, on the stone; and the gathering orange stain upon the edge of yonder western peak reflects the sunsets of a thousand years.—Ruskin.

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

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WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editor  
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope. But not so. Each new skylark poem that comes forth is a new thing. The reason for this is that each poet has seen his own unique unrepresented self in the bird, and has sung to us about that. It is this undertone of autobiography running through all of them which makes the comparison of several poems upon this common theme so interesting.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1924

## EDITORIALS

One by one the European powers are accommodating themselves politically to Russian conditions, and though the American party platforms are silent on the subject, the time will probably come when the Government of the United States also will admit the durability of the Soviet rule. The new Socialist governments in England and Denmark have

already granted full or *de jure* recognition, and the new Radical Premier in France, Edouard Herriot, is engaging in friendly conversations. Though Conservative in its makeup, the Swedish Government has also given unlimited recognition, there being no choice, and the Dutch Government is preparing to do the same.

But a formal restoration of diplomatic relations cannot remedy the economic disharmony between the Russian Communists and the capitalists of the Western world. In London the negotiations to resume normal trade relations on the basis of the legal recognition granted by the Labor Government has been at a virtual standstill for months. Both parties want to trade, but while the Russians require first of all a loan with which to pay for goods, the English bankers demand an acknowledgment of the old debts and compensation for confiscated private property. The deadlock seems hopeless, and when diplomatic relations are restored with France a similar situation is likely to arise in Paris. In the dealings with Russia, as well as with Germany, the final word rests not with the politicians but with the bankers.

Those who hope for large business profits from a restoration of diplomatic relations with Russia may learn something from the experiences of the Danes. A year ago they signed a commercial treaty with the Soviet agents, hoping thereby to improve their own economic depression. What happened, according to statistics just published in Copenhagen for the year 1923, was that while the Danes bought Russian raw materials, chiefly seed cakes for fodder, for about 29,000,000 kroner, the Russian purchases in Denmark amounted to only 700,000 kroner, or one-fortieth of the other sum—a disappointing outcome to those who hoped the Danish exchange situation would improve. Here again the Russians wanted more credits, which they hope the banks will now be more disposed to grant, following the full recognition.

In blunt language, the Russians must borrow before they can buy, and commercial credit rests on confidence rather than on diplomatic recognition. As for direct trade with the Russian people, the Communist system will hardly allow that. Consequently the great Russian empire will probably remain undeveloped for some time to come. "History shows," writes Georges Popoff, a Russian publicist now living in Geneva, "that the Russian people without danger to its existence can calmly live on in economic chaos." Russia is economically self-contained and having survived these past seven years, is it not probable that the Russians will be able to outwait the Western states and in time make their own terms? Covering such a large portion of the earth's surface, their empire can play the mountain and the proud Western world may have to follow Muhammad's example.

WHEN it is recalled that the thought underlying the inauguration of the present-day Olympic movement was the encouragement of the practice of athletic games in the true "sporting" manner, for the purpose of inculcating the ideal of "sportsmanship" into the life of nations, the fact that so much discordant commotion has been associated with the events this year as possibly to jeopardize their future is all the more deplorable. In this connection The Times of London has just published an editorial, based on a dispatch from its Paris correspondent and headed, "No More Olympic Games," in which it says: "Miscellaneous turbulence, shameful disorder, storms of abuse, free fights and the drowning of national anthems of friendly nations by shouting and booing, are not conducive to an atmosphere of Olympic calm."

The most unfortunate feature of the whole situation is that scarcely anyone denies that there are great potentialities for good in these games, from both national and international standpoints. Hence that The Times should find it necessary to say, in commenting on the situation: "The peace of the world is too precious to justify any risk, however wild the idea may seem, of its being sacrificed on the altar of international sport," carries a terrible rebuke. Intense personal animosities are, however, always fraught with dangerous possibilities, and unless the true idea underlying these quadrennial contests be kept uppermost in the consciousness of the competitors there is no doubt that they may do more harm than good.

It is most gratifying to read, on the other hand, both that Great Britain was not "involved in many of the major unpleasantnesses which other countries have suffered, whether in the matter of judging or in the hostility of spectators," and that "the Americans have behaved admirably," having "shown, even under extreme provocation, nothing but good humor and generous sportsmanship." Still, the fact that the games appear to contain potential seeds of discord, which have not been recognized heretofore, must not be ignored. Probably a cause of this is largely to be found in the fact that the competitive side of the games is being stressed altogether out of proportion to what was intended when they were revived. So long as the promulgation of the ideal of true sportsmanship is the dominating motive of the games, nothing but good, it would seem, can eventuate from them, but the injection into their performances of a perverted sense of their purpose may result in harm, impossible to estimate.

REPRESENTATIVES, it is said, of 90 per cent of the companies producing motion pictures on the Pacific coast met yesterday at Hollywood and adopted a resolution by which they are bound "to refrain from the production or distribution of pictures, by whomsoever produced, which, because of the unfit character of the title, the story, the exploitation, or the scenes shown on the film itself, do not harmonize with the slogan of the association, and to establish and maintain the highest possible moral and artistic standards of motion-picture production."

This is gratifying enough, so far as it goes. It needs only a hasty survey of the advertising columns of any city newspaper to convince that, certainly so far as the titles of the motion pictures now being exhibited are concerned, and probably so far as the character of the pictures is involved, a reform of this character is exceedingly timely. Lest, however, we should be too sanguine as to the results of this reformatory action, it must be borne in mind that no authority exists in any individual, or in any board, to enforce even upon the members of this association the moral rule which they have so virtuously adopted. The secretary of the organization frankly explained that compliance with the mandate of the resolution rested entirely upon the sense of honor of individual producers. We have no desire to draw an indictment against an entire industry, but we apprehend that the record of the past does not suggest that this guaranty of compliance is entirely convincing.

Nevertheless, the fact that this organization, in adopting the resolution, followed similar action taken by an even larger organization in New York only a month ago, is indicative of the fact that public sentiment is beginning to have its effect upon those who conduct the motion picture industry. It is probably true that a salacious or suggestive film will draw, at least for a time, packed houses; but it is certainly true that the display of such a film produces upon the industry in the long run a positively detrimental influence, if its merely material prosperity is to be considered. Unless people of decent instincts and ordinary refinement can be assured that, in patronizing a theater, they are not going to be entrapped into spending an evening packed full of either criminal or indecent suggestion, in the guise of a drama, they will systematically stay away. Indeed, we should not be at all surprised to learn that statistics would show that already this tendency on the part of a very large class in the community to absent itself from the motion picture theaters has become evident.

The Monitor is not ignorant of the endeavors that Mr. Will Hays is making to correct evil conditions in the industry of which he is at least the titular head. Neither is it ignorant of the fact that, while he has great influence, his authority is rigidly circumscribed and may fail at the very points where it should be most complete. His success will depend almost wholly upon the measure of support given him by the public, and that support, we think, should be liberally forthcoming.

THERE is no better or more efficient solvent of antagonisms that have grown out of conflicts between opponents than association and acquaintance with one another's problems and difficulties. Mutual understanding is the surest step toward mutual regard. With this truth in mind, wise bankers and capitalists have welcomed the recent steps taken by representatives of organized labor to start banks for wage earners and to engage more and more in financial undertakings. They argue on the theory that, as labor unions take a more and more direct part in the handling and care of accumulated money, their members will obtain more realization of the responsibilities and problems of capitalists, and that out of these closer relations a more friendly spirit between Labor and Capital will arise. There can be no doubt that this theory is a sound one.

The latest enterprise of the unions to be thus welcomed by sensible bankers is the New York Empire Company, Inc., which has just entered the field of investment banking with offices at 120 Broadway. The new venture is supported by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. It will sell investment issues, will thus enter into direct competition with some of the larger security companies in the financial district of New York, and will no doubt underwrite the securities of corporations. Its offices will be close to the center of American financial interests and power. Its organizers announce that it will "work in conjunction with the Empire Trust Company and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Co-operative National Bank of Cleveland." A union labor bank has recently been opened in Boston.

It is evident that the idea of union participation in financial management and investment, with its necessary accompaniments of both possible profits and possible losses, is spreading. As it continues to grow, the officials of these ventures, the wage-earning investors in them and the general run of "capitalistic" financiers who will be brought into contact with the labor union "capitalists" will learn a great many things that will tend more and more to ameliorate past antagonisms between the two "classes." In this respect the phenomenon of Labor's entry into finance is a most encouraging and hopeful sign of the times.

There is another aspect of the affair that is likely to have large influence in a different direction. It happens that some of the leaders of union labor and some of the officials of the very union that is back of the new labor investment company are actively supporting the presidential candidacy of Senator La Follette. They are doing their best to swing organized labor to the Wisconsin Senator. It also happens that one of the chief planks in the platform of that statesman is denunciation of and hostility to Capital. The great bogey by which he strives

### Fair Words From Film Producers

### Labor Unions Going Into Wall Street

to frighten, arouse and unite wage earners and farmers under his banner is that terrible thing, "Wall Street." Without "Wall Street" and its iniquities and its terrors his campaign would have little substance.

If wage earners are induced to invest widely and largely in the Locomotive Brotherhood's Cleveland National Bank, in the Empire Trust Company and the New York Empire Company, Inc. (note the "Inc."), are they likely to take as keen and sympathetic interest in denunciations of "Wall Street" and its wicked capitalists as they have in the past? It happens that 120 Broadway is the Equitable Building. It is just around the corner from Wall Street itself. It is in the very heart of "Wall Street." The spectacle of carrying on a campaign based largely on abuse of everything and everybody connected with "Wall Street," while the campaigners are participants in "Wall Street" and its doings is going to have the serious handicap of being quite unconvincing.

"CAN you laugh with your pupils?" ought to be asked of every teacher applying for a position. All during the summer, school committees, headmasters, principals and superintendents ceaselessly pick and shovel for those nugget teachers who will successfully meet the tests of schoolroom fire and acid. An interview is arranged between school official and applicant. The official insists upon highest possible credentials of training and experience, and takes careful note of the applicant's manner and individuality. But the pupils complain of the inhumanity of certain of their teachers. A high school girl recently remarked, "Oh, if our mathematics teacher could only know what it would mean to us—to smile just once!"

A sense of humor is more than a saving grace for the passing and soon forgotten situation. It is an attribute of character and mingles freely with things spiritual. Otherwise, how is it that it never fails to make instant appeal to children? The modern educator wants his pupils to learn to think. The progressive educator is going to laugh more and more with his pupils because laughter loosens richer thought and bears evidence that cramping fear has fled. Laughter is so natural with children that it is a requisite to their normal growth. It is nothing less than an essential.

The teacher who can laugh without embarrassment when true humor is afoot has the immediate respect of her children. She has not slackened her discipline. She has strengthened it, for the children intuitively feel that she understands them. Her whole relationship with them is at once lifted to a higher plane. She has won a fuller co-operation and loyalty, because she has shown that she has faith in their native goodness. She has trusted them with a bit of her own true self. She has come down from her platform, has come close to them and has lived for a moment with them. Ever afterward, whatever happens, her children will know that that big understanding self is there. It was doubtless something like this which prompted Carlyle to write, "How much lies in laughter: the cipher-key, wherein we decipher the whole man."

Once, someone with a little more than a usual amount of insight wrote eleven commandments for teachers. The only one which was written in capital letters was the following: "THOU SHALT LAUGH: When it rains, and woolly-smelling wee ones muddy the floor; when it blows, and doors bang; when little angels conceal their wings, and wiggle; when Tommy spills the ink, and Mary flops a trailing tray of letters; when visitors appear at the precise moment when all small heads have forgotten everything you thought they knew, LAUGH! And again I say unto you, LAUGH!"

The joys of vacation time ought not to be remembered by the teacher in September as a story that is told. If the ocean's foam, if the brook's song, the prairie's smile, and the mountain's inspiration have found an echo in her heart, that echo should not be permitted to die. It should go reverberating from classroom wall to classroom wall clean on to another June. Wisdom bids the teachers—vacation to roam the hills and fields, storing up smiles and laughter. Obviously not laughter for the sake of laughter, but laughter which springs from a deeper sense of life.

## Editorial Notes

WHILE nearly everyone enjoys a good fish story, it is generally recognized that veracity is not always one of its necessary characteristics. Hence the judge in the Boston (Mass.) court, who dared to express doubt regarding the truth of the real prize winner which a lawyer attempted in all apparent seriousness to present in the defense of his clients the other day, doubtless, has some justification for so doing. It appears that a bottle of "hooch" had been found inside a split-open codfish in a fish market which had been under suspicion for some months, and this attorney declared that he did not think that the Government had made out its case, "because so far as the police know, the fish may have swallowed the bottle of hooch, as we read in the newspapers of considerable dumping of whisky into the waters by rumrunners." The judge, however, found the defendants guilty.

It is unquestionably true that, if it costs him \$2,164,000 to obtain one pound of gold from quicksilver, the process Professor Miethe of the Berlin Technical School is using, whereby he claims to have accomplished this alchemy, will have to be greatly modified before it will be of practical value. If, however, he really has achieved this long-sought ultimate, the cost should not enter into the consideration of the proposition at all, and various American engineers have stated that Professor Miethe's reputation is such that the reports are not to be dismissed lightly. Certain it is that, once it is demonstrated beyond cavil that this transmutation can be accomplished at will, it defies imagination to forecast its far-reaching effects.

## A British Onlooker's Diary

By H. W. MASSINGHAM

By Special Cable to the Monitor

LONDON, July 24.—There is one element in the fate of the allied conference here which some of its spectators are apt to forget. That is the opinion of Germany. She has undoubtedly been treated in a somewhat offhand way. She was, for example, given hopes that she would be asked to attend the conference and that her co-operation, not merely her attendance, would be sought.

She was, in a word, once more to be treated as a European power entitled to a seat at the council board of Europe, more especially in view of the fact that it was her destiny which was at stake and her internal Government which was to be abridged in the general interests of peace and the settlement of European finance. This was beyond all doubt the strongly held policy of the British Government, enforced by all but a small and insignificant section of public opinion here. In this way a breach was to be effected in the procedure and spirit of the Versailles Covenant and a new experiment begun with the free assent of the country on whose co-operation its success depended. There is no doubt that German opinion attached great importance to this condition.

Unfortunately France has not consented to this procedure. There is no reason to suppose that, of his own free will, Edouard Herriot would have opposed it. But he is not a free man and does not consider himself so. The result, therefore, though I write in ignorance of the final decision, is that up to the present the exclusion of Germany from all but nominal attendance at the conference is practically certain. She is not really being consulted in anything. Her advice is not asked. Her representatives were not, until the last few hours, taken even into the formal council.

This, in view of the delicate situation in Paris, may or may not be inevitable and, of course, the usefulness of the conference depends less on whether Germany is consulted than on whether its findings are just and enduring. But I should not like to say that such a procedure makes for the success of the great American plan. The danger which those Germans apprehend who sincerely desire to see the successful application of the Dawes report is that, when their views are finally heard and considered, the conferences will not result in a scheme which any German Government now possible will feel itself strong enough to accept.

Germany will thus be in a serious position. She will seem to have run counter to the plans of Europe and America, and to have rejected the plan of salvation commended to her in her own interest. Nor is this the only source of anxiety. It is felt here by nearly all shades of opinion that it is useless to ask Germany to assent to a scheme for the regulation of her finance, unless she has a definite pledge as to the economic and military evacuation of her territory. She does not, I believe, object to a gradual, step-by-step retirement of the forces of occupation. She has, however, always asked that time limits shall be assigned to this act or this series of acts.

Happily it seems probable that, owing to the greater moderation of the French and the invaluable assistance of America, a definite date for withdrawal is to be fixed, and the process is to be completed by the end of October. This is a great relief. But it is also important that France should not claim the right of re-entry, or, as it has been phrased, that she shall not retain the key to the back door of the Ruhr Valley, to be used at her pleasure. If such a right is conceded, can Germany be denied her plea of freely stating her case before the assembled powers? These are serious questions.

On the whole the hopes of a successful issue to the conference have improved since the work of the three committees began to ripen, and the French and English formulae have been brought closer together without, it appears, any real damage to the report or the machinery it employs. The temper has been extremely good. There has been incomparably more of the spirit of good will than has appeared at any of its predecessors, when it was the fashion to swear eternal friendship in one breath and to part in absolute and universal disagreement in the next.

It may fairly be said that a substantial or partial agreement has been reached upon the following points: 1. The fixing of a period for the economic evacuation of the Ruhr Valley; 2. The assigning of a most favored position to subscribers to the loan, both in respect of German resources and of the proceeds of the sanctions; 3. The recognition that no sanctions are to be applied on the pure decision of the Reparation Commission without a preliminary report by the agent-general of payments—who will be an American—and a second powerful official representing the bondholders.

Economic has thus been substituted for political control. In other words, the scheme of the report has triumphed over its political enemies. Incidentally it would seem as if this involved a relinquishment by France of the right of individual intervention. The progress, therefore, in this reading of the work of the conference is substantial.

The conduct of the Wembley Exhibition has given some concern to the public here, especially to those who think that a great imperial show should be more worthy of its name and character. Aside altogether from the question of humanity, involved in the many accidents to steers in the rodeo, which forced the Government to intervene, there are some features which, many feel, are hardly appropriate in such an exposition. On the whole, however, the display at Wembley is an amusing and very varied show, thoroughly representative of the Commonwealth's greater industries, such as engineering.

Also as the British Empire, like all modern empires and states, is mainly "business," a good deal of Wembley is store-keeping on a large and highly successful scale. But the risk and vulgarity of some of the amusements, and the silliness of others, the cheapness of the decorative scheme, and the inadequate catering, are blots on the character of the spectacle, and beneath the dignity of the country that produced it. The result of these deficiencies is that London is staying away from the show (which is unfair to it), and the main stand-by of the Exhibition is the country and the foreign visitors.

Considerable agitation has been aroused of late against the threatened extinction of big game in Africa, and the authorities of the British museums themselves have been forced to defend the share they have had in this devastating process. In fact, the Natural History Museum has by no means a clear record in this matter. It is too much for the collector and too little for the lover of wild nature. The agitation against the slaughter of birds by no means owed its success to assistance from the museums. For years, in fact, there has been, in the words of a correspondent of The Times, an "unholy alliance" between sportsmen and museums, and its results are seen on the walls of a thousand shows, and also in the depleted forests and silent groves of two hemispheres.